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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Up to a late hour last evening, we received no further intelligence respecting the rumoured Arrival of a Ship from England at Madras. The GAZETTE of that Presidency, which came in by yesterday's Dawn, was published on the 23d ultimo, but this contained no notice of any such Arrival. An Express, however, might precede the regular Dawn by two or even three days; so that we have still reason to hope the rumour may prove correct. The only reason that could exist for maintaining any secrecy on such a subject is, that if the Express came to any particular Mercantile House, and brought such advices of the state of markets at home as might induce speculations in particular articles of East India Produce, it would be in the true spirit of mercantile transactions, in which early information is a part of the capital often more valuable than actual cash, to withhold the knowledge of such prices from others till their own purchases and sales were complete, or till they could no longer be kept exclusively known to themselves. From the same cause, however, reports get about that have no other origin than mercantile speculation, as "the rumours on 'Change'" of all large Cities and Ports bear witness. A day or two at farthest will show us on what foundation the present rests: by which time we might reasonably expect a September Ship from England, or even the Pilgrate destined to convey Mr. Canning to India, should also sail, as was anticipated, early in October.

Referring to our Asiatic Sheets for the subjects usually included there, we continue the train of European Politics from the Papers last received.

Modern Greece.—In an able article on the state of Modern Greece, written by Sir Robert Wilson, which was inserted in this and several other Journals last Autumn, it was observed—

"If Greece owed her safety to Russia, the latter would acquire fair pretensions to the territory from which she had driven the destroyer. If Russia invaded Greece, already delivered from the oppressor, she could only establish her dominion on the ruins of Greek liberty; such a dominion would not be easily accomplished, and certainly could not be easily maintained. That the generous feeling already roused in Europe would convey to Greece all the aid of which she stands in need, provided the Governments withdrew their restrictions, and no longer opposed a veto to military enterprise and commercial adventure, no doubt can be entertained by those who have made inquiries on the subject. Every one must recollect the exertions which have been made in favour of South American independence; and those which were tendered in aid of the Constitutional Government of Naples. Greece offers greater inducements and better securities; the intercourse is rapid, the communication certain, and stations can be obtained in which friendly vessels may ride secure from the elements and hostile attack, whilst they are charging or disposing of their cargoes. In the present wretched state of Greece, its foreign commerce averages about two millions sterling annually, whilst some of the natural products in great request are not subject to the destructive action of hostilities. The merchant would be sure to find a ready market for his commodities."

We are persuaded the view here taken is that which is alone consistent with true British policy, and that if Government

would only so far separate itself from the Holy Alliance as to remain neutral, the good sense of this industrious country would not be long in acting on it. Sir Robert Wilson, in the discussion on presenting the Lees Petition on Monday night, said enough to satisfy any reflecting mind that the Turkish power was now really insignificant, and that even in times when it inspired Europe with awe, Scanderberg, with a few thousand men, kept it in check for a number of years. The Greeks, animated as they now are with the most heroic spirit, and displaying a determination and perseverance worthy of the best times of ancient Greece, with above 30,000 seamen, can hardly fail of ultimate success, if their oppressors are not aided by any of the great powers of the West. The public spirit of this country must, however, cheer and animate them in their glorious endeavours, and do away the unfavourable impressions left on their minds by the conduct of our authorities in the East. That the Greeks suspected this country of favouring their opponent was at all events, as was justly observed by Sir Robert Wilson, clear from this, that no Greek Representatives had been sent hither by the new Government, the only instance of the kind among all the new Governments which had sprung up. As Lord Londonderry has, however, professed neutrality, we would strongly advise the Greeks to follow the recommendation of the above-named Gallant Officer, and send to this country confidential persons who might report to them the real state of feeling among us, and what hopes of assistance they might have from British speculation and enterprise. The conduct of the Greeks has been such as to inspire great confidence in them, and the unparalleled atrocities of their oppressors have justly made them an object of abhorrence to all men possessed of the least religion or humanity. We trust too, that Ministers will not attempt to stop the tide of public feeling, of which the sentiment was expressed by Mr. Wilberforce—who declared that he knew of no case in which the power of a mighty country, like England, could be more nobly, more generously, or more justifiably exerted, than in rescuing the Greeks from bondage and destruction,—may be considered a tolerably correct indication. The Turks, as that Gentleman observed, are the ancient and inveterate enemies of Christianity and freedom; and to endeavour to promote their interests, or even to perpetuate their dominion, must entail eternal disgrace and infamy on every Christian nation which should so far set conscience, honour, and principle at defiance.

Intelligence from Spain.—We have elsewhere alluded to the intelligence from Spain. We would fain hope that the failure of the main branch of the Counter Revolution will be followed by the speedy discomfiture of the servile party in the provinces. The plan of insurrection has evidently been extensive and deeply laid. It is well, probable, for Spain, that the enemies of freedom and improvement have been induced by the hopes with which they have been inspired to declare themselves openly and unequivocally; for being now known, they must be in a great measure deprived of their power to do mischief. The new order of things will therefore stand now on a more firm and solid foundation.

Though we know that nearly all the Governments of Europe have been in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, we must confess we were hardly prepared for the disgusting avowal which the proceedings in Madrid have drawn from our Ministerial

Papers. The counter revolutionary, or servile party, openly proclaimed that their design was to render the King absolute and to restore the Inquisition, and all the ancient abuses under which Spain groaned prior to the Revolution. This design is openly approved of by our ministerial writers, who do not hesitate to make common cause with monks and inquisitors, and to lament their discomfiture. We trust this important circumstance will not soon be forgotten.

The conduct of the Spanish Liberals has throughout been marked with a lenity and moderation, which must defy all the arts of misrepresentation.—This is one great point gained.—The authors of the French Revolution were less on their guard, and though no reflecting person can now be at a loss with respect to the source of the calamities which so long afflicted France, the enemies of liberty were but too successful at the time in deceiving many well-meaning individuals. But the Spaniards have forced their enemies to expose themselves in their true colours, and Tyranny and Superstition having been obliged to throw off the mask, have here appeared before the world in all their native loathsomeness.

A short time now will probably put the world in possession of the particulars of the plot, and the degree in which the French Government has entered into it. In the mean time, we shall forbear indulging in observations on the partial statements in the Spanish Papers with respect to this point. *THE COURIER* honestly, though impudently, avows, that the counter-revolution has been created and fomented by the French Government, and that the Sanitary Cordon in particular could only have for object the aid of the Serviles, and co operation with them should any opportunity present itself.

Before concluding, we cannot help adverting to the sort of calculation of the strength of Liberals and Serviles which was yesterday given by *THE NEW TIMES* :—

"For the present the Revolution is triumphant at Madrid; but the case is very different in the Provinces. The army is not above 28 or 29,000 strong, and of that number at least half are Royalists. The nation amounts to ten or eleven millions; but of these not more than two or two millions and a half are decided Liberals.—They are indeed the more active part of the population, being chiefly the inhabitants of large towns. The remaining eight millions include the whole of the peasantry; and though it cannot be said that the whole of these are decidedly hostile to the revolutionary faction, yet a large proportion of them are wholly under the influence of the Priesthood, who are almost to a man hostile to the Revolution.

We give no opinion as to the correctness or incorrectness of the estimate;—admitting it, for the sake of argument, to be correct, we should say, that we have here almost an exact counterpart of the state of things in this country at the Revolution, which placed the House of Hanover on the throne, according to the confession of those who took an active part in it. Toland, employed as an agent by the House of Hanover, expressly states, for instance, in a Memorial on the subject of public affairs, "though the greatest part of the gentry, by reason of their University Education, have been debauched into anti-revolution principles; yet the populace, who had no such education, and especially the better sort of them, in whom lies the greatest part of the riches of the nation, and who have votes in choosing Parliament men, were for the most part true to the principles of the Revolution, and to the common Protestant interest; and when we had any tolerable Parliaments it was owing to the little interest the Clergy and Gentry had then over them."—Bishop Burnet acknowledges in like manner that the adherents of the Revolution consisted almost solely of the inhabitants of towns, at a time when the population of towns bore a much smaller proportion to that of the country than it now does. Yet we see that the family of Hanover, supported by the industrious mechanics of our towns, were able to set at defiance much more formidable enemies than those which the Spanish Liberals have, even according to the showing of this Ministerial writer.

Affairs of the Greeks.—We have paid comparatively little attention to the affairs of the Greeks for some time—not that the interest we feel in their success is at all abated—but because we long indulged the expectation that the powerful arm of Russia raised in their behalf would have rendered the effect of their own exertion of little importance.—On this subject, however, Alexander has seen a new light. He threatened hostilities avowedly to procure redress to the Greeks. From the moment he professed himself their protector, the Turks have gone on with little intermission, adding injury to injury,—cutting the throats of the unarmed and defenceless Christians in Smyrna and Constantinople, at the rate of some hundreds per week; and the magnanimous Russian, like a bully kicked into silence, has lowered his tone, exactly as the Turks increased their insults, and has concluded by accepting the new outrages as an indemnity of the old. Such, we sincerely believe, has been the result of Alexander's protection of the Greeks. His interference has excited the Mahometan rabble to murder them; and by mortifying the pride of the Sultan, has secretly disposed him to encourage their excesses. The Turkish government, rude as it is, knows well that Alexander's hands are bound up by the touchwood state of Western Europe, and that he can do no more than vapour. It is true we do not yet know the precise terms of the treaty. But we know the general fact, that Russia professed to protect the Greeks, and has left them more exposed to plunder and massacre than she found them—that they are to be abandoned to the mercy of the Turks, upon the faith of verbal or written stipulation, which, in such case, every one knows, are a mere rope of sand;—and that this satisfactory result of twelve months' incessant negotiations has been brought about avowedly by the exertions of the British Ambassador. Since the mad freaks of the Emperor Paul, any thing so impetuous and contemptible, in the shape of a public transaction, has not been exhibited in the face of Europe. Had the Imperial blunderer understood his situation, and remained quiet, it would have been infinitely better for the unfortunate people to whom his protection has proved a curse. Indeed, when Russia stands forth as the champion of humanity, it is as if Spinoza or Hobbes became the patrons of religion; and the result of her efforts is, if possible, more ludicrous than her pretensions. The Greeks, too, have some reason to dread her interference in this or any other character. With no other view than to make a trifling diversion in her favour, she excited them to revolt in 1770, and then left them to the fury of the Turks, who destroyed nearly the whole population of the Morea. She played the same game again in 1790, and brought destruction on the Suliots. But this third and last effort of the Russian humanity and protection will, we trust cure the Greeks of their insatiable dependence on that power.

Since our leading article was written, we have learned with great satisfaction, that it is in contemplation to open a subscription here for the Relief of the distressed Greeks of Scio. The proposition is most honourable to its authors, and will, we hope, meet with the support it so well deserves. We say, without hesitation, that so frightful a calamity, such entire and total ruin, has not fallen upon any community in Europe within the last century. Neither the burning of Moscow, nor the destructive earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, produced so great a mass of misery, though on both these occasions the benevolence and charity of the British nation were powerfully exerted in favour of the sufferers. To find any thing parallel to this scene of slaughter and desolation, we must go back to the times of Tamerlane or Genbiz Khan, neither of whom, in their most frantic and bloody excesses, ever treated their enemies more cruelly than the Porte has treated its Christian subjects.—*Scotsman*.

Stockholm, July 2.—Many and various expectations are entertained of the approaching Diet. The time of its meeting is very remarkable, as all calculations relative to the internal affairs of the kingdom are rendered very difficult here; also by the extraordinary depreciation of the value of the produce of the soil, which has an injurious effect on the relations of property,

right, and morals, and by what is styled the "*calamity of abundance*," or over production, of which we also feel the effect.

Copenhagen, July 2.—His Majesty presided to-day in the Council of State for the first time since his happy recovery from his illness.

Christiania, June 24.—A fall of earth lately covered to the depth of several cills the village of Nordelene, in the parish of Vango. Nineteen persons who were there at the time, and all asleep, for it was midnight, are happily saved, but a great many cattle perished; of 30 houses only two remain standing.

Copenhagen, July 8.—A part of the Norwegian debt to Denmark has been paid off, and it is said the remainder will be paid in a few weeks.

Stutgard, July 1.—The Deputies of the South German States are expected to meet next week at Darmstadt, to determine the manner of carrying into effect by the whole union, the measures adopted by Baden, Bavaria, &c. respecting the manufactures and produce of France.

The canton of Schaffhausen has now acceded to the prohibitory measures adopted by some of the Swiss cantons. Zurich seems as little inclined as Basil to adopt these measures, though Berne has done so. A Zurich Journal says, that the Great Council, during its summer session, from the 17th to the 21st June, discussed, among other matters, the commercial relations with foreign countries, which were discussed with perfect impartiality and in conformity with the experience of centuries, and the peculiar situation of the Swiss cantons, and not with a view to passing events or to measures, the imitations of which, though it would be called reprisal, would have injurious consequences, and make bad worse.

Berlin, July 6.—The Committee for the annihilation of the paper currency again burnt on the 4th instant to the amount of 892,499 dollars in bonds, &c. The whole sum hitherto burnt is above 137,396,000 dollars.

We are happy to say that from the investigations set on foot in the University of Marburg, the students are found to be wholly innocent of the charges lately brought against them. At Gissen the inquiry is not yet concluded.

Our learned fellow citizen, M. A. Von Charmissou, who sailed round the world with V. Otto Von Kotzebue, and whose valuable papers constitute some of the most interesting parts of the account of the voyage, has suffered a severe loss by the destruction of his herbaria and of the drawings already made, his house having been wholly destroyed by fire in the night of the 3d instant. Several portfolios of the Flora of Beering's Straits are destroyed.

House of Commons.—We entreat the attention of the whole community of British merchants to the following facts:—

On Friday, the 5th of July, Lord Londonderry, according to the reports, was asked in the House of Commons, what he intended to do towards redressing a wrong complained of by a commercial house, viz. the capture of the *LORD COLLINGWOOD*, engaged in a traffic to which she had been invited by this Government, from Buenos Ayres to the Havannah. The vessel, our readers know, was condemned at Porto Rico by the Spaniards. "Intend!" quoth the noble Secretary, "Why, I never, to this moment "(if you believe me,) heard one word about the matter." On Monday, the 15th instant, just ten days after, the Marquis of Lansdown is stated to have asked Lord Liverpool what he knew on the subject of the same *LORD COLLINGWOOD*, Lord Liverpool is reported to have answered as follows:—"As soon as His Majesty's Government received information of that capture, no time was lost in remonstrating with the Cabinet of Madrid upon the subject. * * * The answer given to the representation of his Majesty's Minister was, that no information had been received by the Court of Madrid (they had surely stolen a page from the Londonderry primer,) "but that inquiry should be made." Attention to dates is here extremely important. On the 5th of July, the Foreign Minister is said to declare,

that he never heard a word upon one great transaction affecting the property of every merchant in the empire. On the 15th only of the same month, a brother Minister, within whose particular sphere of duty that branch of knowledge did not so naturally stand, confesses that Government, had known the entire proceeding long enough ago to admit of at least one interchange of despatches with the Court of Madrid, although the individual through whose hands the papers must have actually passed, the Foreign Minister of the empire, asserted solemnly in his place, that he had never heard a syllable of the matter!! But we do aver, that he must have known of this attack upon British commerce as long as in January last—six months before he gave Parliament that assurance; for it was in the month of January that the owners made a statement to the Admiralty, with all particulars of the capture of their ship, and received a notification from the Board, that the case had been transmitted to the Foreign Office!! If any doubt be entertained on this part of the subject, the official letter is still extant.

The Turkish frigate, equipped from the King's yard at Deptford, is another of those topics, perhaps, of which Ministers "never heard a syllable." We have proclaimed ourselves neutral, as between the Greeks and Turks: the unhappy Greeks have been more than once the victims of this left handed neutrality—and what are we doing now? We arm and fit out a powerful ship, and man her with a crew of Englishmen, who are to navigate her into a Turkish port, and to cover her with the British flag, to save her from the enterprise of our fellow Christians, while she passes through their own seas, throughout the whole extent of which we prohibit both Englishmen and Ionians from lending assistance, or even showing the common offices of humanity to the Greeks. If this be maintaining the neutral character, it is a species of neutrality as little known to civilized nations as to honest men.

Fond of Dancing.—An officer, who was quartered in a country town, being once asked to a ball, was observed to sit in *zullen sort*, in a corner for some hours. One of the ladies present being desirous of rousing him from his reverie, accosted him with "Pray, Sir, are you not fond of dancing?" "I am very fond of dancing, Madam," was the reply. "Then, why not ask some of the ladies that are disengaged to be your partner, and strike up?" "Why, Madam, to be frank with you, I do not see one handsome woman in the room." The lady making a slight curtsy left him, and joined her companions, who asking her what had been her conversation with the Captain—"It was too good to be repeated in prose," said she, "lend me a pencil, and I will try to give you the outline in rhyme."

"So, Sir, you rashly vow and swear,
You'll dance with none that are not fair;
Suppose we women should dispense
Our hands to none but men of sense?"
Suppose! well, Madam, pray what then,
"Why, Sir, you'd never dance again."

Fugitive from a Paris Paper.—We announced about three years back, that a native of India came to Paris to inquire after a female of that country, who had been stolen away in her infancy, and conveyed to Paris. He discovered her, and communicated the secret of her high birth, but could not convey her away, as her noble family directed, because she had declared herself a Christian. She is now offered all the advantages connected with her high birth, on condition of returning to Islamism, the religion of her ancestors; and is offered no other alternative but that of being abandoned by her friends, and totally deprived of their support. This generous neophyte, however, refuses to abandon the religion she has embraced.—*Paris Paper.*

Archery.—A few days since the Bowmen of Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, held their grand field day. The Golden Arrow was awarded to John Bairstow, Esq. for the best shot in the gold; and the Silver Bogle, given by the Lady Patrons, Mrs. Charles Swainson, to the Rev. E. S. Radcliffe.

Varieties.

THE CADI OF BAGDAD, OR GIVING JUSTICE HER DUE.

An intrepid Traveller lately set out
From Europe to India, by overland route;
And toil and much imminent danger sustain'd,
Till Bagdad's fam'd City in safety he gain'd;—
Bagdad still renown'd in Arabian story,
The seat once of Horoun Alraschid's high glory.

Our Traveller there met a slave-dealing tribe
Of Tartars,—but who can his feelings describe,
When females he saw each tied up in a sack
Astride on a horse, and made fast to its back?
Pack'd up, each poor victim, of goods like a bale,
And destined to travel the country for sale!—
"Ye base, sordid wretches, to damnable allied,—
"Release these young women!" the Traveller cried,—
His Boots caught their eyes, and the Tartars withdrew
The shades in the jet when oppos'd to their view.

And now to the Cadi of Bagdad they ran,
Denouncing this dreaded mysterious man,—
Their slaves who set free, and whose potent pursuits
Were guided by Geni that glar'd in his Boots!
Both parties when heard, thus the Cadi decreed,—
"I will, that the slave shall from bondage be freed!
And thank the kind stranger whose Boots of jet hue
The means have supplied to give Justice her due."

In Bagdad, Russia, and on to Bombay,
The Jet has acquired a permanent fame,—
Its glossy resplendence the natives proclaim,
And Taste to embellish, or Crime to dismay,
Which ever they aim, now the means are not lacking,
Resorting to WARREN's unparalleled Blacking!

ODE TO A SPARROW ALIGHTING BEFORE THE JUDGE'S
CHAMBERS IN SERJEANT'S INN, FLEET-STREET.

(Written in half an hour, while attending a *Summons*.)

Art thou Solicitor for all thy tribe?
That thus I now behold thee one that comes
Down amid Bail-above, and Under-cribe,
To sue for crumbs?—
Away! 'tis vain to ogle round the square,—
I fear thou hast no head—
To think to get thy bread,
Where Lawyers are!
Say—hast thou pull'd some sparrow o'er the coals,
And flitted here a summons to indite?
I only hope no cursed judicial kite
Has struck thee off the Rolls!
I scarce should deem thee of the Law—and yet,
Thine eye is keen and quick enough—and still,
Thou bear'st thyself with perk and tawdry fro:
But then how desperately short thy Bill!
How quickly might'st thou be of that benefit!
A sixth tax'd off—how little would be left!

Art thou on summons come, or order bent?—
Teli me— for I am sick at heart to know!
Say—in the sky is there distress for rent,
That thou hast flitted to the Courts below?
If thou wouldst haul some sparrow o'er the coals,
And wouldst his spirit hamper and perplex—
Go to John Reddy—he's available—
Sign—swear—and get a bill of Middlesex
Returnable (mind—bailable!)
On Wednesday after the morrow of all Souls.
Or dost thou come a sufferer? I see—
I see the "thy bail-fal eyes around,"
Oh, call James White, and he will set thee free,
He, and John Baines, will speedily be bound,—
In double the sum,
That thou wilt come
And meet the Plaintiff Bird on legal ground.—
But stand, oh, stand aside,—for look,
Judge Best, on no fantastic toe,
Through dingy arch,—by dirty nook,—
Across the yard into his room doth go!—
And wisely there doth read
Summons for time to plead,—
And frame
Order for same.

Thou twittering, legal, foolish, feather'd thing,
A tiny boy, with salt for Latitat,
Is sneaking, Bailiff-like to touch thy wing!—
Can'st thou not see the trick he would be at?
Away!—away! and let him not prevail,
I do rejoice thou'rt off—and yet I groan
To read in that boy's silly fate, my own:
I am at fault!
For from my Attie though I brought my salt,
I've fail'd to put a little on thy tale!

An Old Courtier.—Dr. Arbuthnot was of opinion, that "A poor, old, distressed Courtier is commonly one of the most despicable things in the world."

Political Economist.—Mr. Butler, dining at St. Ann's Hill, observed to Mr. Fox, that he had never read Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.—"To tell you the truth," said the Statesman, "nor I neither. There is something in all these subjects which passes my comprehension; something is so wide, that I could never embrace them myself or find any one who did."

Population of Greece.—The Peninsula contains about two millions of souls; the Morea and Negropont, one million; the Islands, one million. Making a total of four millions. Of these the Greeks may be computed at not less than three millions, the rest being composed of Turks, Moselmens, Albanians, Jews, and the mixed descendants of Romans, Venetians, Neapolitans, and other Europeans known generally by the name of Franks.—The population of the Seven Ionian Islands, now under British rule, has been estimated at 200,000, the majority of them Greeks. Of these Corfu may contain from 60 to 70,000; Cephalonia, 60,000; Zante, 40,000; Santa Maura, 10,000; Ithaca and Cerigo, each 5,000; and Paxos, 3 or 4,000.

Lady M. W. Montagu.—I always desired (says the Revd. Joseph Spence, in a letter to his mother from Rome) to be acquainted with Lady Mary, and could never bring it about, though we were often together in London. Soon after we came to this place, her Ladyship came here, and in five days I was well acquainted with her. She is one of the most shining characters in the world, but shines like a comet. She is all irregularity, and always wandering; the most wise, the most imprudent; loveliest, most disagreeable; best natured, cruellest woman in the world; "all things by turns, and nothing long." She was married young; and she told me with that freedom which travelling gives that she was never in so great a hurry of thought as the month before she was married; she never slept any night that month. You know she was one of the most celebrated beauties of her day, and had a vast number of offers, and the thing that kept her awake was who to fix upon. She was determined as to two points from the first; that is, to be married to somebody, and not to be married to the man her father advised her to have. The last night of the month she determined, and in the morning left the husband of her father's choice buying the wedding-ring and scuttled away to be married with Mr. Wortley.

Legal Grief.—It seems to be rather the fashion for Lord Chancellors to weep in public. Even Thurlow, "albeit not used to the melting mood," could shed a tear or two on a proper occasion. On the proceedings on the late King's madness, he uttered some pious exclamations about never forsaking his King, which he accompanied with a few falling drops.—Burs who knew of what stuff Courtiers were made, observed upon this display that "the theatrical tears shed on such occasions were not the tears of patriots for dying laws, but of Lords for their expiring places. The first tear that flowed down Pluto's cheek, rather resembled the bubbling of the Styx, than the gentle murmuring stream of Aganippe. In fact, they were tears for his Majesty's bread; yet those who shed them would stick by the King's loaf as long as a single crumb of it remained; they would fasten to the hard crust and gnaw it, while two crumbs of it held together; and what was more extraordinary, they would proudly declare at the time that it was the honour of the service and the dignity of the office which they regarded; and that as to the emolument, they did not value the money three ships of a fouse! This was gratitude—a degree of gratitude which Courtiers never failed to exhibit."

Extraordinary Wound.—General Murray was wounded in a singular manner at the capture of Martinique in 1763, when Captain in the 42nd. A musket-ball entered his left side, under the lower rib, passed up through the left lobe of the lungs (as was ascertained after his death), crossed his chest, and mounting up to his right shoulder, lodged under the scapula. His case being considered desperate, the only object of the surgeon was to make his situation as easy as possible for the few hours he had to live; but to the great surprise of all, he was on his legs in a few weeks; and, before he reached England, was quite recovered, or at least his health and appetite were restored. He was never afterwards, however, able to lie down;—and during the thirty-two years of his subsequent life he slept in an upright posture, supported in his bed by pillows. He died 1794, a Lieutenant-General, Colonel of the 73rd regiment, and Representative in Parliament for the county of Perth.—Col. Stewart's Sketches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Press in Scotland.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND CROWN LAWYERS IN SCOTLAND.

As the two brisk correspondents of Mr. Abercromby, the *Holders* of the Scotch bar, are to appear in the House of Commons to-night to give explanations of their epistles to that hon. gentleman, it may not be improper to recapitulate briefly the facts, out of which the necessity for their appearance on this new stage arose, and to advert to the prominent points of the prosecution against Borthwick, in which they have both figured. In doing so, we shall carefully abstain from any remarks on the productions which are charged as a branch of privilege, or on the manner in which the house ought to deal with them. The charge made by Mr. Abercromby against Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies was in substance, that the former as Advocate Depute, and the latter as Counsel for Alexander, the partner of Borthwick, had commenced prosecutions against him which they durst not follow up to a verdict—that they kept their prosecutions pending till Mr. Stuart's trial should be over, in order to prejudice Mr. Stuart's defence by connecting it with an alleged felony—and that after Mr. Stuart was honourably acquitted, all proceedings against Borthwick were dropped, because they never were intended to be carried farther.

The charges against me (says Mr. Hope) amount in substance to this:—That I had manifested, in the course of a private action, a marked and rancorous spirit of hostility—"a furious zeal" against Mr. Stuart of Dunearn, originating in party motives; and that from these feelings, and in order to create an undue prejudice against Mr. Stuart, in his approaching trial, I had instituted a wanton and groundless prosecution against a person of the name of Borthwick, on account of transactions in which Mr. Stuart might be supposed to be implicated, without ever intending to bring that individual to trial, and that I purposely kept this prosecution hanging over the heads of Mr. Stuart and Borthwick, though I did not sincerely believe that there were grounds for a criminal charge against the latter.

Mr. Menzies, in quoting the passage from the reported speech of Mr. Abercromby, in which it is said that during the trial of Mr. Stuart—"I started at every moment a barrister, stating that he, as counsel for Mr. Alexander, must object to one witness being allowed to remain in court while the examination of the other was going on, as he intended to call all the witnesses on the following Monday upon the trial of Mr. Borthwick; that this force was kept up by a gentleman who was frequently, if not always, employed by the learned Lord as an assistant in the duties of his office; and yet that within 48 hours after the acquittal of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Borthwick was sent away without any new trial,"—does not deny the facts of his objecting to the witnesses remaining in court, of his threatening to bring on Borthwick's trial on the following week, and of his finally abandoning it two days after Mr. Stuart's acquittal. The prominent facts stated by Mr. Abercromby are admitted by both, and the inference only, of the alleged motive, is denied.

Let us shortly advert to the case of Borthwick—to the 70 days in which this most injured individual was imprisoned in different dungeons, and driven about from city to city, from circuit to circuit, in search of criminal justice, like a pauper in search of a disputed settlement—and then we shall be able to measure what degree of sympathy we ought to entertain for the wounded feelings of the two Advocates,—to ascertain what credit we should give to their professions,—and to decide whether their intemperate expressions proceed from a consciousness of truth or falsehood in the charge which appears to excite their indignation. At any rate, whether they are responsible or not for the late proceedings against Borthwick, we shall come to the conclusion that there never was a case of more flagrant injustice or more cruel oppression—a case in which the forms of law and the powers of the crown officers have been more inhumanly perverted, or more irreparably disgraced—a case in which the facts deserve more to be held up to public indignation till exemplary redress is obtained or exemplary punishment inflicted, to prevent a repetition of similar outrages. Here is a man who, in the beginning of 1820, becomes the agent of a certain number of persons of high rank and extensive influence in the west of Scotland, some of them ministerial peers and members of Parliament, to publish a paper on ministerial principles,—who gets the sheriff-substitute of the county to become his editor, or the assistant of his labours in conducting it; who obtains a subscription from the said gentlemen to carry on the publication, and who is obliged to allow the insertion of libels on the political opponents of persons in power in order to ensure a continuance of support from their political friends. The libels please the subscribers, but do not reform the country or enrich the proprietor of the journal. A second subscription is applied for, and though the paper had disgraced itself by a wanton system of personal defamation during the first nine or ten months of its existence, we find ministerial peers and commoners, with the chief law-officer of the Crown at their head, coming forward to sign a certificate or manifesto, that "it had been conducted to their satisfaction" and recommending it to the patronage of their friends, because it counteract-

ed "publications which had a tendency to render the middling and lower classes discontented and unhappy." The second subscription succeeds, and Borthwick, from his necessities, continues, with the assistance of one Alexander, to conduct a publication which was countenanced by so high patronage, though the constant vehicle of slander and defamation.

This paper from its commencement in April 1820, to the month of September of last year, was called the *CLYDESDALE JOURNAL*; but at that time an infamous print, supported by similar means, having expired in Edinburgh, the former changed its name and place of publication—set up in Glasgow with renewed vigour—obtained the magazine of libels that could not be used in Edinburgh—and became the executor and residuary legatee of its prematurely defunct brother. "As the BEACON fell in the east, the SENTINEL was appointed to watch in the west." The very first number with the new title, contained a gross attack on Mr. Stuart, whom it continued weekly to defame; and Borthwick, finding that he was not safe in his connexion with a print which dealt in such dangerous articles, wished to get out of the concern as soon as possible, leaving the gains and the perils of defamation to his more adventurous partner Alexander. Accordingly, he concluded a bargain with Alexander on the 14th of November last, in which, in consideration of receiving 20*l.* in money, and 90*l.* in bills with good security, to be delivered before the 8th of December, he consented to relinquish his interest in the concern. The latter not having fulfilled his engagement in the delivery of the bills at the stipulated time, Borthwick raised an action before the magistrates of Glasgow, and obtained a decision that he should re-enter on possession, unless the bills were delivered by a certain day. They were not delivered by that day, and Borthwick, accordingly, re-entered the SENTINEL office on the 1st of March, and again on the 11th of the same month, when, as proprietor or partner he took possession, in the presence of two witnesses, of certain papers, which gave occasion to the late unfortunate duel, and laid the foundation for his own subsequent persecutions.

Hitherto we have nothing to do with the law officer of the crown, or the counsel for Alexander, though the foregoing detail was probably necessary to understand the conduct of both. As little are we under the necessity of saying one word in favour of the character of Borthwick, who, up to this time, was the agent of the ministerial party, and still professes to be guided by their principles. He had now, however, committed an unpardonable offence, in procuring the manuscripts to protect himself against an action for libel, by delivering up the name of the libeller, and a double object was to be gained by persecuting him namely—the gratification of vindictive feelings against himself, and the prospect of prejudicing the defence of Mr. Stuart. Hence the sequel. He is brought before the magistrates of Glasgow on a charge of theft, in stealing his own papers, and entering on his own property by their authority. The magistrates dismiss the charge, and acquit the prisoner on a perfect knowledge of the facts. In the meantime the terrible disclosures which his visit to the SENTINEL office had made, led to fatal consequences in the case of one of its contributors, and that contributor happened to be a friend of the law-officers of the crown. The public prosecutor now steps forward to do what the magistrates refused, and in the person of Mr. Depute Advocate John Hope, issues a warrant for the apprehension of Borthwick for a capital felony. The officers of justice are sent in pursuit of him to a distant part of the kingdom, tho' an offer had been made by his attorney of his immediate surrender for trial when called upon. He is dragged from Dundee to Edinburgh in irons—handcuffed like a common felon,—thrown into a dungeon—placed in close confinement, denied access, not only to his friends, but to his legal adviser, who in vain protest against the injustice, and he is refused to be admitted to bail, because an interference with his own papers was declared a capital felony. A trial for this felony was appointed at Glasgow for the 22d of April: he was transferred from the gaol of Edinburgh to the gaol of Glasgow like a common felon, though he applied for leave to transport himself at his own expense to avoid a public exposure. He was in the latter gaol placed among felons to be tried like himself at the circuit, and in a cell so damp that his health suffered in consequence. The day of trial had nearly arrived—his able counsel had come from Edinburgh—his defence had been arranged—his witnesses had been summoned, when on the 19th, he was informed he could not be tried till the 24th. On the 24th he was put to the bar—to be tried? Not Mr. John Hope, the prosecutor, "in his Majesty's name for his Majesty's interest," is not ready. He proposes to "desert the diet," or, in other words, to put off the trial *pro loco et tempore*, and moves the Court to grant a new warrant for the commitment of the prisoner. The prisoner is now offered by Mr. Hope to be held to bail. He refuses the indulgence, and resolves rather to remain in gaol, that he may force a trial on a now reluctant prosecutor, than accept of any condition by which it might be postponed. The Court agreed to the motion, and Borthwick was re-committed. He remained in gaol, expecting every day to have new criminal letters to stand his trial issued by the public prosecutor, who had so manacled him, who so confined him, who had driven him about from city to city, from county to county, and

circuit to circuit, as if the parade of the sufferings of an untried man were calculated to create a respect for justice and the laws. At the expiration of a month's confinement, he found that Mr. Advocate Depute John Hope had now not only "deserted the diet *pro loco et tempore*," but had abandoned the prosecution altogether in his capacity of public prosecutor. Was Borthwick now released? Not Mr. Alexander has his law officer as well as the King, and the Lord Advocate granted his concurrence to this law officer, Mr. Menzies, to carry on a prosecution which he dared not in his own person bring to the decision of a jury. This concurrence of the Lord Advocate is like the *grace of office* or the *pouvoir prœsais* of the Provincial Letters—without it, a private individual cannot proceed a step; but here it was willingly granted, and Borthwick is again carried from Glasgow to Edinburgh like a common felon, to stand his trial for a capital offence, on the 10th of June, at the instance of his partner Alexander, who had failed in persuading the magistrates of Glasgow that any offence whatever had been committed. The day and the place fixed upon for the trial were (no doubt, by pure accident) the very day and place likewise fixed upon for the trial of Mr. Stuart. Mr. Stuart had the performance probably as being the greater criminal, and Borthwick's day was postponed to the 17th; but lest it might be forgotten that the latter was connected with the former, Mr. Menzies gave sandy gentle hints about removing the witnesses. Mr. Stuart is honourably acquitted, and two days afterwards Borthwick is unconditionally liberated—liberated without explanation or reason assigned, after 70 days' confinement—after twice preparing for trial—after being treated like the greatest criminal, in dungeons and close confinement—after being driven about from Dundee to Edinburgh, from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh again, and enduring all the wants, suffering, and privations of a ruined and friendless victim to wanton and remorseless power. Now will any one be so hardy as to say on reading this statement, that Borthwick has not been treated with the greatest injustice? Can any one declare his conviction that there ever was any design to bring him to trial, or that if the fatal bullet had pierced Mr. Stuart instead of Sir Alexander Boswell, we should have heard any thing of the legal exploits of Mr. John Hope or Mr. Menzies in conducting this most harsh and cruel prosecution?

MR. WESTMACOTT'S STATUE.

MR. WESTMACOTT'S STATUE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN HYDE PARK.

The Ladies of England having, with a spirit which does them infinite grace, resolved to erect a Monument in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his brave Companions in victory—the brothers, sons, lovers, and husbands, of many of those from whom the tribute so nobly and so gratefully comes—about ten thousand pounds were voluntarily and speedily raised; and but for the jealousies and envy which interfere with all plans of this kind, it is probable that a greater amount would have been subscribed, so as to enable the Artist to enrich his design with sculptures illustrative of the achievements of Wellington, in relief upon the base. What has been done, however, is worthy both of the intention and of the Arts; and we enjoy a high gratification in having to describe the Bronze Statue which now adorns Hyde Park.

Not much is known of the model which Mr. Westmacott has adopted. It is extraordinary that a work, which has excited not only by its magnitude, but by its excellence, the admiration of the greatest artists of modern times, should not have been mentioned either by Pausanias or any other ancient writer upon art; and that all we can tell of it, that this splendid original, from which our statue is cast, (attributed to Phidias and existing on the Quirinal Hill at Rome), was removed from the Baths of Constantine in the Papacy of Sixtus V., and erected on its present site under the direction of Fontana. The horse which accompanies the statue, was discovered near it, and applied (whether properly or not it is here unnecessary to discuss) to form a group. It possesses very considerable merit, but has been held by many connoisseurs not to be in unison with the grandeur of form displayed in the Statue. Some enlightened antiquaries have conjectured that it was raised in honour of Achilles; and as the Statue simply has been adopted by Mr. Westmacott, he appears to have preferred that opinion, and to have armed him with the short Greek sword and shield. It is not our purpose to enter upon the question of the applicability of this figure to the modern hero; but we are sure that whoever beholds its imposing and sublime effect, will rejoice that, as a work of art, it has been selected.

The height of the Statue, as it stands, is rather more than eighteen feet. It is erected upon a basement and plinth of Dartmoor gray granite, surmounted on a simple pedestal of red granite from Peterhead (near Aberdeen, and exceedingly beautiful); the whole, with the mound, from the line of road, being thirty-six feet in height. The site

* Others have imagined it to represent Castor; but there seems to be little ground for this supposition, unless the Statue were positively connected with the horse; it wants the bonnet, the usual appendage of *be Dioscuri*.

is just within the angle where, after entering by the gate at Hyde Park Corner, the carriage-roads divide; the one leading to Oxford-street, the other to the Serpentine. This Statue fronts the corner, and the head is turned almost directly towards the residence of the hero whose glories it commemorates in the following inscription, in bronze letters on the pedestal,—

TO ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

AND HIS BRAVE COMPANIONS IN ARMS,

THE STATUE OF ACHILLES.

CAST FROM CANON TAKEN IN THE BATTLE OF

SALAMANCA, VICTORIA, TOULOUSE,

AND WATERLOO,

IS INSCRIBED

BY THEIR COUNTRY-WOMEN.

Upon the base (no yet affixed) will appear the following Inscription:—

PLACED ON THIS SPOT,

ON THE XVIII DAY OF JUNE MDCCCXXIII.

BY COMMAND OF

HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IIII.

The statue was brought upon the ground on [the Anniversary of the Victory of Waterloo; and the time since has been employed in the difficult task (which will be completed in another week) of elevating and placing it upon the pedestal. The mechanical means used in transporting it from the foundry and effecting this its final position were necessarily of immense power; for we learn that its weight cannot be estimated at less than 33 or 34 tons †! In its composition twelve 24 pounders were melted; but as the metal of cannon is too brittle to be wrought into such shapes, it was requisite to add about one-third more of metal, whose fusion would render the work, if we may say so, pliant and perfect. The whole is thus equal to eighteen 24-pounders; and it may gratify curiosity to state in what manner this immense design was executed. The extraordinary magnitude and prodigious weight of the Statue, although they did not present insurmountable obstacles to casting in one mass, must nevertheless have occasioned many difficulties, considerable hazard, and much expense, had that course been adopted. It would also have interfered with the plan which the artist has so judiciously pursued in copying his model so as to make his Statue a facsimile of the original. To effect this, he restored the time corroded parts by floating the surface with a composition which exactly filled up the anatomical details, and enabled him to accomplish his admirable purpose. Having thus far proceeded, he followed a mode frequently practised by the ancients, by separating the extremities from the trunk in casting; but instead of attaching them by the ancient method (by what is commonly called Swallows-tails, and exemplified in several antique bronzes, particularly those in the Museum at Portici), Mr. W. adopted fusion, as far as we are informed an entirely new process, and one which avoids all risk of separation, and renders the junction of the parts invisible. This we consider to have been a happy idea, and certainly its execution, as seen in the Statue, reflects infinite credit on the genius of the artist. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the figure. Not a flaw or a scratch detract from the harmony of its pure proportions and anatomical markings. The surface of the body, the limbs, the head, are all as exquisitely finished, as if the production were a copy of as many inches in size as it is of feet. The workmanship is indeed surprising; and until we witnessed it, we could not have believed so large a design susceptible of being so finely cast. To speak of its entire effect upon the spectator, if we may judge from the impression upon our own mind, we will say that it is imposing and sublime in an extraordinary degree. Burke justly ranked magnitude among the sources of the latter feeling; and probably no work of art exists in which it is so intimately connected with grace and beauty.—*Literary Gazette*.

Drury-lane Theatre.—The preparation for the contraction and other judicious alterations before the curtain of Drury-lane Theatre are commenced; to complete which, the erection of the scaffolding is estimated at an expense of at least 500*l*.

Doggett's Coat and Badge.—Thursday evening, the annual aquatic contest for Mr. Thomas Doggett's (the comedian's) coat and badge, took place from the old Swan, London-bridge, to the Swan, Chelsea, by six watermen. The prize was decided in favour of Naulton, of Lambeth.

Fish.—A very curious phenomenon has occurred within this few weeks at Hickling Broad; thousands and tens of thousands of fish have died, and floated on the surface of the water. No satisfactory cause has been assigned for this great and unexampled destruction of the fishy tribe.—*Norwich Post*.

† The thickness of the metal varies from about an inch at the head, to 1½ and 2 inches, as the figure descends; and as it was impossible to extract the core from its internal frame, a great addition is thus made to its weight. The core consists of a composition of plaster, cowdung, and other materials.

Friday, February 7, 1823.

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Napoleon in Exile.

Extracts from a Work just published with the above Title, by Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. late Surgeon to Napoleon Bonaparte, Ex-Empereur of France.

"Napoleon remarked, that the Northern people required the bottle to develop their ideas; that the English appeared in general to prefer the bottle to the ladies, as was exemplified by our allowing them to go away from table, and remaining for hours to drink and intoxicate ourselves. I replied, that although we did sit sometimes for hours after the ladies withdrew, it was more for the sake of conversation than for wine, of which last there was not so much drunk as formerly; that moreover it was optional to retire immediately after the ladies or to remain. He appeared to doubt this, and made me repeat it. After which he said, that were he in England, he would always leave with the ladies. 'It appears to me,' said he, 'that you do not pay regard enough to the ladies. If your object is to converse instead of to drink, why not allow them to be present. Surely conversation is never so lively or so witty as when ladies take a part in it. If I were an Englishwoman, I should feel very disappointed at being turned out by the men to wait for two or three hours while they were gazing their wine. Now in France, society is nothing unless ladies are present. They are the life of conversation.'

"To give you an instance of the general feeling in France towards the Bourbons, I will relate to you an anecdote. On my return from Italy, while my carriage was ascending the steep hill of Tarare, I got out and walked up, without my attendants, as was often my custom. My wife, and my suite, were at a little distance behind me. I saw an old woman, lame, and hobbling about with the help of a crutch, endeavouring to ascend the mountain. I had a great coat on, and was not recognised. I went up to her and said, Well, madame, where are you going with a haste which so little belongs to your years? What is the matter? 'Ma foi,' replied the old dame, 'they tell me the Emperor is here; and I want to see him before I die.' Bah, bah, said I, what do you want to see him for? What have you gained by him? He is a tyrant as well as the others. You have only changed one tyrant for another, Louis for Napoleon. 'Mais, Monsieur, that may be; but, after all, he is the King of the people, and the Bourbons were the Kings of the nobles. We have chosen him, and if we are to have a tyrant, let him be one chosen by ourselves.' 'True,' said he, 'you have the sentiments of the French nation expressed by an old woman.'

Of the Battle of Waterloo Napoleon said:—

"If you had lost the battle of Waterloo," continued he, "what a state would England have been in? The flower of your youth would have been destroyed; for not a man, not even Lord Wellington would have escaped." I observed here, that Lord Wellington had determined never to leave the field. Napoleon replied, "he could not retreat. He would have been destroyed with his army, if, instead of the Prussians, Grouchy had come up." I asked him if he had not believed, for some time, that the Prussians, who had shewn themselves were a part of Grouchy's corps. He replied, certainly: "and I can now scarcely comprehend why it was a Prussian division, and not that of Grouchy." I then took the liberty of asking whether, if neither Grouchy nor the Prussians had arrived, it would not have been a drawn battle. Napoleon answered, "the English army would have been destroyed. They were defeated at mid-day. But accident, or, more likely, destiny, decided that Lord Wellington should gain it. I could scarcely believe that he would have given me battle; because if he had retreated to Antwerp, as he ought to have done, I must have been overwhelmed by the armies of three or four hundred thousand men, that were coming against me. By giving me battle there was a chance for me. It was the greatest folly to disunite the English and Prussian armies. They ought to have been united; and I cannot conceive the reason of their separation. It was folly in Wellington to give me battle in a place where, if defeated, all must have been lost, for he could not retreat. There was a wood in his rear, and but one road to gain it. He would have been destroyed. Moreover, he allowed himself to be surprised by me. This was a great fault. He ought to have been encamped from the beginning of June, as he must have known, that I intended to attack him. He might have lost every thing. But he has been fortunate; his destiny has prevailed; and every thing he did will meet with applause. My intentions were to attack and destroy the English army."

Dr. O'Meara, in one of his conversations with Napoleon, asked him to what cause he attributed the failure of his expedition to Russia, and he replied to the cold, the premature cold and the burning of Moscow. Although the leading particulars of these events must still be familiar with many of our readers, yet the account of one who was so intimately connected with them as Bonaparte, cannot but be interesting, and we shall quote it. Speaking of this campaign, he said—

"I had made a calculation of the weather for fifty years before, and the extreme cold had never commenced until about the 20th of De-

cember, twenty days later than it began this time. While I was at Moscow, the cold was at three of the thermometer, and was such as the French could with pleasure bear; but on the march, the thermometer sunk 18 degrees, and consequently nearly all the horses perished. In one night I lost thirty thousand. The artillery, of which I had five hundred pieces, was in a great measure obliged to be abandoned; neither ammunition nor provisions could be carried. We could not make a reconnaissance, or send out an advance of men on horseback to discover the way, through the want of horses. The soldiers lost their spirits, fell into confusion, and lost their senses. The most trifling thing alarmed them. Four or five men were sufficient to frighten a whole battalion. Instead of keeping together, they wandered about in search of fire. Parties, when sent out on duty in advance, abandoned their posts, and went to seek the means of warming themselves in the houses.—They separated in all directions, became helpless, and fell an easy prey to the enemy. Others lay down, fell asleep, a little blood came from their nostrils, and sleeping, they died. In this manner thousands perished. The Poles saved some of their horses and artillery, but the French, and the soldiers of the other Nations I had with me, were no longer the same men. In particular, the cavalry suffered. Out of forty thousand, I do not think that three thousand were saved. Had it not been for the fire at Moscow, I should have succeeded. I would have wintered there. There were in that city about forty thousand citizens who were in a manner slaves. For you must know that the Russian Nobility keep their vassals in a sort of slavery. I would have proclaimed liberty to all the slaves in Russia, and abolished vassalage and nobility. This would have procured me the union of an immense and a powerful party. I would either have made a peace at Moscow, or else I would have marched the next year to Petersburg. Alexander was assured of it, and sent his diamonds, valuables, and ships to England. Had it not been for that fire, I should have succeeded in every thing. I beat them two days before, in a great action at Moscow; I attacked the Russian army of two hundred and fifty thousand strong, entrenched up to their necks, with ninety thousand, and totally defeated them. Seventy thousand Russians lay upon the field. They had the impudence to say that they had gained the battle, though, two days after, I marched into Moscow. I was in the midst of a fine city, provisioned for a year, for in Russia they always lay in provisions for several months before the frosts set in. Stores of all kinds were in plenty. The houses of the inhabitants were well provided, and many had even left their servants to attend upon us. In most of them there was a note left by the proprietor, begging the French officers who took possession to take care of their furniture and other things; that they had left every article necessary for our wants, and hoped to return in a few days, when the Emperor Alexander had accommodated matters, at which time they would be happy to see us. Many Ladies remained behind. They knew that I had been at Berlin and Vienna with my armies, and that no injury had been done to the inhabitants; and moreover, they expected a speedy peace. We were in hopes of enjoying ourselves in winter quarters, with every prospect of success in the springs. Two days after our arrival, a fire was discovered which at first was not supposed to be alarming, but to have been caused by the soldiers kindling their fires too near the houses, which were chiefly of wood. I was angry at this, and issued very strict orders on the subject to the Commandants of Regiments and others. The next day it had advanced, but still not so as to give serious alarm. However, afraid that it might gain upon us, I went out on horseback, and gave every direction to extinguish it. The next morning a violent wind arose, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity. Some hundred miscreants, hired for that purpose, dispersed themselves in different parts of the town and with matches which they concealed under their cloaks, set fire to as many houses to windward as they could, which was easily done, in consequence of the combustible materials of which they were built. This, together with the violence of the wind, rendered every effort to extinguish the fire ineffectual. I myself narrowly escaped with life. In order to show an example, I ventured into the midst of the flames, and had my hair and eye-brows singed, and my clothes burnt off my back; but it was in vain, as they had destroyed most of the pumps, of which there were above a thousand; out of all these, I believe that we could only find one that was serviceable. Besides, the wretches that had been hired by Rostopchin, ran about in every quarter, disseminating fire with their matches; in which they were but too much assisted by the wind.

"This terrible conflagration ruined every thing. I was prepared for every thing but this. It was unforeseen, for who would have thought that a nation would have set its capital on fire? The inhabitants themselves, however, did all they could to extinguish it, and several of them perished in their endeavours. They also brought before us numbers of the incendiaries with their matches, as amidst such a population we never could have discovered them ourselves. I caused about 200 of these wretches to be shot. Had it not been for this fatal fire, I had every thing my army wanted; excellent winter quarters; stores of all kind were in plenty; and the next year would have decided it. Alexander would have made peace, or I would have been in Peter-

burgh. I asked if he thought that he could entirely subdue Russia. "No," replied Napoleon, "but I would have caused Russia to make such a peace as suited the interests of France." I was five days too late in quitting Moscow. Several of the generals, continued he, "were burnt out of their beds." I myself remained in the Kremlin until surrounded by flames. The fire advanced, seized the Chinese and India warehouses, and several stores of oil and spirits, which burst forth in flames, and overwhelmed every thing. I then retired to a country house of the Emperor Alexander's, distant about a league from Moscow, and you may figure to yourself the intensity of the fire, when I tell you, that you could scarcely bear your hands upon the walls of the windows, on the side next to Moscow, in consequence of their heated state. It was the spectacle of a sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame; mountains of red rolling flames, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the flame below. Oh, it was the most grand, the most sublime, and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld!"

[The subjoined sketches of character by Napoleon Bonaparte, contained in this amusing Work, will interest our readers.]

I asked him, if the King of Prussia was a man of talent. "Who," said he, "the King of Prussia?" He burst into a fit of laughter. "He is a man of talent! The greatest blockhead on earth. *Un ignorantissimo che non ha ne talento, ne informazioni.* A Don Quixotte in appearance. I know him well. He cannot hold a conversation for five minutes. Not so his wife. She was a very clever, fine woman, but very unfortunate.—*Era bella, graziosa, e piena d'intelligenza.*" He then conversed for a considerable time about the Bourbons. "They want," said he, "to introduce the old system of nobility into the army. Instead of allowing the sons of peasants and laborers to be eligible to be made Generals, as they were in my time; they want to confine it to the old nobility, to *emigres* like that old blockhead Montchenu. When you have seen Montchenu, you have seen all the old nobility of France before the revolution. Such were all the race, and such they have returned, ignorant, vain, and arrogant as they left it. *Ne s'ont rien appris, ils n'ont rien oublié.* They were the cause of the Revolution, and of so much bloodshed; and now, after twenty-five years of exile and disgrace, they return loaded with the same vices and crimes for which they were expatriated, to produce another revolution. I know the French. Believe me, that after six or ten years, the whole race will be massacred, and thrown into the sea."

In acknowledging a repulse at Acre from Sir Sidney Smith, Napoleon spoke of him in terms of commendation, and said, "he liked his character."—Of Lord Cornwallis his sentiments were quite enthusiastic.—"Of Sir John Moore he said, that he was a brave soldier, an excellent officer, and a man of talent; and that the few mistakes he made were probably inseparable from the difficulties by which he was surrounded."—"Mr. Fox, he said, was so great and so good a man that every member of his family seemed to have taken a tinge from his virtues.—Speaking of Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm, he said, "his countenance bespeaks his heart, and I am sure he is a good man; I never yet beheld a man of whom I so immediately formed a good opinion as of that fine, soldier-like old man—*there is the face of an Englishman*—a countenance pleasing, open, intelligent, frank, sincere." Of Sir George Cockburn, also, he spoke in terms of commendation.

Murat.—There were not, I believe, two such officers in the world as Murat for the cavalry, and Drouet for the artillery. Murat was a most singular character. Four and twenty years ago, when he was a Captain, I made him my Aid-de-Camp, and subsequently raised him to what he was. He loved, I may rather say, adored me. In my presence he was as it were struck with awe, and ready to fall at my feet. I acted wrong in having separated him from me, as without me he was nothing; with me, he was my right arm. Order Murat to attack and destroy four or five thousand men in such a direction, it was done in a moment; but leave him to himself he was an imbecile, without judgment. I cannot conceive how so brave a man could be so lacking. He was no where brave unless before the enemy. There he was probably the bravest man in the world. His courage took him into the midst of the enemy, *couvert de peaux jusqu'au clocher*, and glittering with gold. How he escaped is a miracle, being as he always was a distinguished mark, and fired at by every body. Even the Cossacks admired him on account of his extraordinary bravery. Every day Murat was engaged in single combat with some of them, and never returned without his sabre dropping with the blood of those whom he had slain. He was a paladine, in fact a Don Quixotte in the field; but take him into the cabinet, he was a politician, without judgment or decision. Murat and Ney were the bravest men I ever witnessed. Murat, however, was a much nobler character than Ney. Murat was generous and open; Ney partook of the *canaille*.

Desaix and Kleber.—Of all the Generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents; especially Desaix, as Kleber only loved glory, inasmuch as it was the means of procuring him riches and pleasures, whereas Desaix loved glory for itself, and despised every thing else. Desaix was wholly wrapt up in war and glory.

To him riches and pleasures were valueless, nor did he give them a moment's thought. He was a little black-looking man, about an inch shorter than I am, always badly dressed, sometimes even ragged, and despising comfort or convenience. When in Egypt I made him a present of a complete field equipage several times, but he always lost it. Wrapt up in a cloak, Desaix threw himself under a gun, and slept as contentedly as if he were in a palace. For him luxury had no charms.—Upright and honest in all his proceedings, he was called by the Arabs *the just sultan*. He was intended by nature for a great general. Kleber and Desaix were a loss irreparable to France. Had Kleber lived, your army in Egypt would have perished.—He that imbecile Menou attacked you on your landing with 30,000 men, as he might have done, instead of the division Lannesse, your army would have been a meal for them.—Your army was 17 or 18,000 strong, without cavalry.

The Princess of Wales.—After some conversation on the same subject, Napoleon said, "When I was at Elba, the Princess of Wales sent to inform me of her intention to visit me. I, however, on her own account, sent back an answer, begging of her to defer it a little longer, that I might see how matters would turn out; adding, that in a few months I would have the pleasure of receiving her. I knew that at the time it would not fail to injure the Princess, and therefore I put it off. It is astonishing that she desired it, for she had no reason to be attached to me, as her father and brother were killed fighting against me. She went afterward to see Marie Louise at * *, and I believe that they are great friends."

Prince Leopold.—"Prince Leopold," continued he, "was one of the handsomest and finest young men in Paris, at the time he was there. At a masquerade given by the Queen of Naples, Leopold made a conspicuous and elegant figure. The Princess Charlotte must doubtless be very contented and very fond of him. He was near being one of my Aides-de-Camp, to obtain which he had made interest, and even applied; but by some means, very fortunately for himself, it did not succeed, as probably if he had, he would not have been chosen to be a future King of England. Most of the young Princes in Germany, continued he, "solicited to be my Aides-de-Camp, and Leopold was then about eighteen or nineteen years of age."

The King of Prussia.—"When," continued Napoleon, "I was at Tilsit, with the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, I was the most ignorant of the three in military affairs. These two sovereigns, especially the King of Prussia, were completely on fait, as to the number of buttons there ought to be in front of a jacket, how many behind, and the manner in which the skirts ought to be cut. Not a tailor in the army knew better than King Frederic how many measures of cloth it took to make a jacket. In fact," continued he, laughing, "I was nobody in comparison with them. They continually tormented me with questions about matters belonging to tailors, of which I was entirely ignorant, though, in order not to affront them, I answered just as gravely as if the fate of an army depended upon the cut of a jacket. When I went to see the King of Prussia, instead of a library, I found he had a large room, like an arsenal, furnished with shelves and pegs, in which were placed fifty or sixty jackets of various modes. Every day he changed his fashion, and put on a different one. He has a tall, dry-looking fellow, and would give a good idea of Don Quixote. He attached more importance to the cut of a dragoon or hussar uniform, than was necessary for the salvation of a kingdom. At Jena, his army performed the finest and most showy manœuvres possible, but I soon put a stop to their *cogitation*, and taught them, that to fight, and to execute dazzling manœuvres, and wear splendid uniforms, were very different affairs. "If," added he, "the French army had been commanded by a tailor, the King of Prussia would certainly have gained the day, from his superior knowledge in that art; but as victories depend more upon the skill of the General commanding the troops, than upon that of the tailor who makes their jackets, he consequently failed."

Arrears of Rent.—Lord Bagot has ordered all arrears of rent to be struck off his steward's books.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

The late Mr. Emery.—The remains of this excellent Actor were interred, on Thursday, (August 1) in a vault at the Holborn side of St. Andrew's Church. Four of his sons, and a number of his friends, attended to perform this last sad duty, and the church and passages were thronged with sympathetic spectators.—His family, it seems, are left unprotected, for whom a benefit at Covent-garden Theatre is announced; and a subscription has also been most successfully commenced.—"Mrs. Cautla (says the CHRONICLE) has already sent 100*l.* towards the subscription. This tribute, we understand, is intended by the amiable benefactress merely to cover the funeral expenses, mourning, &c. but her humanity is to be still farther extended towards a future provision for the family."

Church Establishment.—Speaking of completing his Ethic work in four books, Pope said, "I could not have said what I would have said, without provoking every Church on the face of the earth; and I did not care for living always in boiling water."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Free Press.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, Among the arguments brought forward in behalf of a Free Press, I have read none more trite, or more replete with sound reasoning than the quotation which I now beg to inclose, and for which perhaps you may find room in a spare corner of your valuable JOURNAL. The unfettered Editor of the BULL will "grin horribly a ghastly smile," when he deigns to peruse it.

Your's, &c. &c.

Allypore, Feb. 2, 1823.

A FREE PRESS.

"A Free Press is the parent of much good in a state. But even a licentious Press is a far less evil than a Press that is enslaved, because both sides may be heard in the former case, but not in the latter. A licentious Press may be an evil, an enslaved Press must be so; for an enslaved Press may cause error to be more current than wisdom, and wrong more powerful than right; a licentious Press cannot effect these things, for if it give the poison it gives also the antidote, which an enslaved Press withholds. An enslaved Press is doubly fatal; it not only takes away the true light, for in that case we may stand still, but it sets up a false one, that decays us to our destruction."—COLTON'S "LACON."

Benefit Concert.

We have great pleasure in calling the public attention to a Benefit Concert which takes place this evening at the Town Hall, for the relief of the Widow and Family of the late Mr. Dias, who was well known to most of the old residents in India as a Leader of the Concerts in Calcutta some years ago.

The last Rehearsal of the Pieces selected for performance exhibited all the professional and Amateur strength of the Metropolis; and promises an efficient and excellent Concert. We subjoin the List for the information of our Readers.

PART FIRST.

OVERTURE.....	Zuberfote.....	MOZART.
DUETT.....	Here shall soft Charity repair,	Dr. BOYCE.
AIR with VARIATIONS,	Clarinetto Bassette,	KUNSLAU.
CLAVE.....	Glorious Apollo,	S. WEBER.
AIR with VARIATIONS,	Flute and Piano,	J. WILMS.
AIR.....	Accompanied with Guitar, ..	SCHMIDT.
AIR with VARIATIONS,	Violin,	T. POWELL.
MILITARY SYMPHONY,	KRONNER.

PART SECOND.

CONCERTO.....	Piano Forte,	GRIFFIN.
ARIA.....	La Vendetta,	MOZART.
AIR with VARIATIONS,	Clarinet.	
GLEE.....	How Merrily we live,	ESTE.
AIR with VARIATIONS,	Violin with Guitar accompaniment	VIOTTI
AIR.....	There the Silver'd Waters roam,	STORACE.
FINALE OVERTURE...	Le Nozze de Figaro,	MOZART.

The Concert is announced under the patronage of the Honorable the Governor General, and we are pleased to learn that the Subscription List is well filled, so that a brilliant Entertainment and a numerous audience are likely to reward both those who give and those who will receive.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 1/2	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	3 1/2
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees ..	92
	Madras ditto, 94 & 95 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 1/2—Exchange 25 & 26 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 62 per cent.	

The Pulpit.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The difficulty of hearing what is delivered from the Pulpit, is a complaint in the mouth of every frequenter of the Established Church. It is probable that the powers of the voice are impaired by a residence in this country; but there is also a very general belief that there is no sufficient exertion on the part of the Clergyman, nor care to avoid a slurring and sinking of the voice which sometimes occasions a part of every sentence to be lost. The consciousness of not being heard in the uttermost corners of the church increases the carelessness in which it originates; and sleepers are nodding in every direction. It appears to me that the following extract from a treatise on Rhetorical Delivery by the Rev. Gilbert Austin, contains the very best remedy of this great evil that can be suggested, and if its adoption were to be submitted to the suffrages of congregations, I suppose there would not be one dissenting voice. Without further preface I submit the extract.

"The paucity of orators in the fertile and magnificent field of religious discourses, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland, induces enquiry into the probable causes. Want of talents cannot be among these causes, because no where are higher talents to be found. Neither can they be owing to deficiency in learning and taste; for it may with truth be asserted that Great Britain is the foremost in literature of all the nations upon earth; of which the works of learning that daily issue from the press give incontrovertible proof. The want of example, is the principal cause; and consequently the difficulty of breaking away, from the beaten path, in favour of which, habit is prejudiced. But more of this deficiency in eloquence is to be attributed to the custom of reading sermons, which has obtained exclusively in the church of England. (1) The composition is suited to the talent of reading, which is not always highly improved, and the reading again is suited to the composition. Thus they mutually influence each other, and fashion has bound up in chains of ice, the warmth and the eloquence of our country. We not always hear a sermon read impressively, but seldom indeed delivered rhetorically. To relinquish altogether the custom of reading sermons, would perhaps be on the whole an injurious innovation; even were it practicable. Reading is well calculated for examining the evidences of religion, for the discussion of moral duties, and for the explanation of difficult passages in Scripture. But without attempting any alteration in this so long established mode, it might be possible, were a change made only in the form of the pulpit, to bring about a most advantageous improvement to the style of preaching; so as to place the reading of a discourse almost upon the footing of equal advantage with the delivery of it from memory.

The pulpit, in its present form (as has been already observed), is most unfavourable for delivery. (2) If then, instead of such a mass of building as is seen to encumber our churches—the clerk's desk, surmounted by the reading desk, and that by a towering pulpit, and that again with the sounding board, together

(1) Pliny the younger had been desired by his friend Cerealis to read an oration of his before some of his friends. He is aware of the disadvantages, and thus represents them, l. ii. ep. 19, Cereali suo.

Neque enim me præterit, actiones, quæ recitantur, impetum, omnem calorem ac prope nomen suum perdere, ad hoc, dicentis gestus, incessans, discursus etiam, omnibusque motibus animi consentaneus vigor corporis. Unde accidit ut bi qui sedentes agunt, quamvis illis maxima ex parte supersint eadem quæ stantibus, tamen hoc quod sedent quasi debilitentur et deprimantur. Recitantium vero præcipua pronuntiationis adjumenta, oculi, manus, præpediuntur, quæ minus mirum est, si auditorum intentio languescit, nullis extrinsecus aut blandimentis capta aut aculeis excitata.

This whole passage, particularly the latter part, is a complete description of the English preacher, in ordinary.

(2) Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibilis colla
Ardens attollens; pars vulnere clauda retentat
Nexastem pedes, seque in sua membra plicantem. Æn. 5, 371

with its cushions, its staircase, and all its apparatus accommodated only for repose,—if these were totally removed, and in their place a platform were erected of convenient size and height, the preacher might stand on that, and deliver thence his discourse with grace, and with effect. (3) This situation, which at first appears novel, differs little from that of the reader at the communion table, whose position has always a grand and decorous effect: because no close panels cut off the half of his person; but the whole is seen with all possible advantage. (4)

The platform should have either rails at the back, and steps at the three sides next the congregation to give the position an air of safety and gradual elevation, or if it were preferred, might have the steps at the back, and a low rail enclosing the three sides. (5) Upon this platform should the preacher stand (as St. Paul is so finely represented in the Cartoons of Raphael); he might hold his sermon in his left hand, and with his right in general make his gestures. Sometimes he might use both, sometimes use with fine effect his hand and sermon. And if the preacher should prefer to pronounce his discourse without notes, he would in this situation, and clad in the decent and graceful robes which are the proper habit of our ministers, be enabled to practise with advantage every power of delivery, and every dignified and suitable gesture. (6, 7)

The platform should be raised about as high as the breasts of the congregation, and not be placed at such a giddy elevation as should give the idea of danger, nor boxed up, as if some juggling were to be performed within. It should be railed like the

(3) As the preacher, even according to our custom, stands in delivering his discourse, there does not appear to be any necessity for a system of cushions to induce him to lean upon, nor, as he is clothed in the robe, for any enclosure to conceal his lower limbs, nor yet is any support necessary for his writing, which is never too heavy to be held in the hand.

(4) Sterne's picture of Trim is highly suitable for the character he has employed to read; but St. Paul's, by Raphael, is much more becoming to the preacher.

(5) Marmontel approves of the form of the pulpits as they are used in France and in England. He thinks they restrain the extravagance of the preachers of his country: for a contrary reason I should prefer the form of the ancient tribune, or that of the pulpits of Italy, in order to give more freedom to the action of our preachers, who are disposed to be too tame and cold.

C'est peut-être une raison pour nous de ne pas regretter l'espace de la tribune ancienne et celui des chaires d'Italie. On voit par un mot de Cicéron que les orateurs de son temps abusoient quelquefois de la liberté de leurs mouvemens: *rursus incessus*, recommandoit il, *neq. ita longus, excursio, moderata, enque rara*. Orat.

On dit que les prédicateurs d'Italie auroient souvent besoin de la même leçon. En France, la forme de nos chaires, et la situation de nos avocats au barreau, ne laisse que l'action du buste: c'en est assez pour les orateurs éloquens, et c'en est beaucoup trop encore pour les mauvais déclamateurs. *Elémens de Littérature*, article *Declamation Oratoire*, p. 299.

(6) Mr. Sheridan very freely condemns the form of the pulpit, *Art. of Speaking*, p. 42. Edit. Dub.

The clergy have one considerable apology from the awkwardness of the place they speak from. A pulpit is, by its very make, necessarily destructive of all grace of attitude: What could even a Tully do in a tub, just big enough for him to stand in, immersed up to the arm pits, pillow his chin upon its cushion, as Milton describes, the sun upon the orient wave? but it is hardly to be expected, that this, or any other impropriety in sacred matters, of which there are many greater, should be altered. Errors in them, become, by long establishment, sacred. And I doubt not, but some of the narrower part of the clergy, as well as of the people, would think any other form of a pulpit, than the present, though much fitter for exhibiting the speaker to an advantage, an innovation likely to prove dangerous to religion, and, which is worse, to the church.

(7) An observation in the *Dialogus de Oratoribus* attributed to Tacitus, applies to our pulpits, and to the bar. *Quantum virum detrahit orationi auditoria et tabulæ credimus, in quibus jam fere plurimum causæ explicantur? nam quomodo nobiles equos cursum et spatia probant; sic est aliquis oratorum campus, per quem nisi liberi et soluti ferantur, debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia.* *Diad. de Orat.* c. 39.

communion table, and be in all respects similar, only raised somewhat higher, and enclosing a smaller space. The furniture should be a chair for the preacher to sit in before or after the sermon, and a cushion to kneel upon, with a small moveable reading desk or oratory holding a prayer book. A moveable or suspended branch would be necessary, if a discourse were to be delivered in the evening.

February 2, 1823.

SURSUM.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knight.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The recent Mission of the President of the Royal Academy to the Eternal City, with his labours there, has been repeatedly noticed in the public prints, but its most interesting consequences remain to be detailed.

Before Sir Thomas Lawrence was deputed by the venerable Head of our national Church, to take the Portraits of his Holiness the Pope and the Members of the Sacred College, the Italian Artists, proud to exult of being the descendants of men whose performances surpass all the remains of antiquity, and which no future age is likely to excel, were unwilling to admit that any pupil of the English School of Painting could make even the slightest approaches to professional excellence.

Our great English Painter, however, had been but a short time established in Rome, still the Head-Quarters of the Fine Arts, when a total change of opinion, with regard to the merits of the School, whose chief living ornament he is, avowedly took place there. This signal revolution of sentiments, this memorable triumph of true taste over ancient and inveterate prejudices, is attributed to a curious circumstance: Sir Thomas had taken with him two whole length portraits, which required the last touches of his pencil: the first, that of our present venerable Sovereign, and the second, that of Sir William Carleton, Bart. in which the manly beauty, exquisite grace, and majestic mien of the one, with the noble figure and intellectual countenance of the other were so faithfully copied, as to be beheld with mingled surprise, delight, and admiration by the Holy Father and Cardinals, by the Nobility and Inferior Ecclesiastics, by the Artists, Lovers of Vertu, and Men of Letters, who, in "numbers numberless," thronged the President's Painting Room.

The reputation of Sir Thomas Lawrence and the School which he belongs, being thus fixed in that City, whose judgment in all matters relative to the Arts of Painting and Sculpture, has for centuries been a law to the world, was speedily communicated to the Nations of the Continent; a desire to possess now of the chef d'œuvres of British talent became prevalent; and our crowned heads themselves deigned to entrust the President with commissions to be executed upon his return to England, the subjects being chosen by them, and the selection of Painters being left to himself.

With these requests, at once honorable to Sir Thomas Lawrence, and reflecting lustre on British Genius, it was impossible to refuse compliance. Accordingly in a little time after his return, some of our most eminent Artists were employed to paint Pictures from the following subjects, all of which are now completed, and will no doubt do honor to those by whom they were executed.

For His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

1.—Bacchus, King of Mauritania, betraying his Son-in-law Jugurtha to Sylla.

2.—The gallant but ill-fated Ottocarus, King of Bohemia, routed in the memorable battle of Marchfeld, through the treacherous defection of his Moravian auxiliaries, by Redolph of Hapsburgh, the founder of the Austrian monarchy.

3.—Richard Coeur de Lion, after being made captive by Leopold Duke of Austria, and sold by him to Henry the 6th Emperor of Germany, in chains in the Tower of Worms.

For His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

1.—Augustus Antony, and Lepidus, in Congress in the Isle of the Trinitas, planning the partition of the Roman world, and the proscription of its most illustrious citizens.

2.—Semele examining persons who deem themselves qualified *emmeritum membrana* for her service.

3.—Peter the 3rd, expiring of hamorrhoidal colic.

4.—A Bear, incautiously venturing on an ice Island in quest of prey, driven by a tempest out to sea, there to perish.

For His Majesty the King of Prussia.

1.—Hannibal, invoking the vengeance of the Gods on Prius, King of Bithinia, the violator of the rights of Hospitality, and preparing to take poison.

2.—Russian Officers, assisted by *Watch Dogs*, marching recruits to join the Army.

For the Ex-Empress of the French, de facto Archduchess of Parma.

1.—Neoptolemus avenging his Father's fall, and the wrongs of Greece, by slaying Prius, and sacking and firing Troy.

2.—The Enigoni, or descendants of the heroes, who fell in the first siege of Thebes, assaulting and capturing that city.

3.—King Arthur (whom Milton describes as "eternis sub terris bella morantem") having had his wounds healed by Morgain la Faye, preparing to return from the land of Spirits, to renew the Round Table, re-establish his Throne, and conquer all his old enemies.

4.—The slaughter of Balthazar, and confagration of Babylon.

Moorshedabad, Feb. 3, 1823.

MARTIN.

Catholic Preaching in English.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Hailing in common with other friends of the Christian Religion, the "dawning of a new era" on the Catholics of this part of India, I repaired on Sunday Morning to the principal Portuguese Church in Calcutta, to hear a Sermon preached in English, a language which I understood had never before been heard within its walls. Being neither a Divine nor a Catholic, I would not on any consideration presume to criticise the discourse delivered; but I should do an injustice to the Reverend Gentleman, if, considering all the circumstances, I withheld from him my general approbation. I have been told from good authority that it was his first effort as a public speaker: Let any one fancy to himself what must be the feelings of a person of delicate sensibility, when for the first time he stands forth as a conspicuous mark for all to gaze at, and sees every eye turned towards him! When, in addition to this, he is expected to open his mind in a continued discourse, which every ear is bent to hear; that while he with all the faculties of his mind fully exerted, passes on from one idea and one topic to another, others standing cool and collected in the crowd, have time to mark and consider his every word and action, the matter, the manner, the tone, the gesture, and detect the slightest impropriety, which if it escape one eye will certainly be caught by another. There is no person, I venture to say, of the least judgement and feeling, but must regard a person placed in his situation with a degree of anxiety approaching to pain, and would make every allowance for his diffidence and even embarrassment.

With such feelings I listened to the first effort of Mr. Murphy; and I am happy to say that as he proceeded my anxiety lessened; for altho' some embarrassment was apparent, he soon convinced me it was only the natural diffidence of a mind placed in circumstances so novel and arduous; but borne up by powers fully capable with a little practice of overcoming the difficulties with which it had to struggle. I was therefore sorry to observe a Letter in one of the Papers of Tuesday, treating this Gentle-

man with a degree of harshness which I think very unfeeling and unjust, and the whole subject with a levity which is quite inexcusable. The writer signs himself CATHOLICUS, and from him, therefore we had a right to expect a becoming reverence for the public worship of his own Church; whereas he describes the debut of this young Preacher in a stile approaching to bombast; not free from sarcasm, and in terms fitter for the delineation of a Theatrical performance. Young Preacher, I may well call him; for from his appearance as well as report, he has not yet reached his twenty third year, which considerably enhances the merit of his first attempt.

The writer ought to have borne this in mind, and that it is not usual in this country for even veterans in pulpit oratory to have their performances canvassed in the Newspapers, which makes it the more cruel to subject a beginner to such an ordeal. If it was the writer's object to give the Preacher admonitions, it would have been better to do so by a private Note addressed to himself, than through the columns of a Newspaper, as it was primarily intended to be beneficial to him, not to the Public. But that I may not be thought to condemn in the gross, I shall subjoin the concluding paragraphs of CATHOLICUS, which contain some just remarks:—

"The Catholic Church in India, from causes it would be indelicate to mention, has suffered much in the apostasy of her members. The generality of even those who continue to adhere to the external forms of her worship, are sunk in the darkness of more than heathen ignorance, and years have rolled on without bringing one ray of Gospel light. From the Penitentiary to the Communion Table, they resort with stolid apathy and indifference, and if the sacredness of the office seems to influence some, it is with the gloomy awe of superstitious zeal, not with the reverential feelings of enlightened Christians. Such, with but few exceptions, are the beings who profess themselves of a Religion, they never knew in its purity and which they have mistaken for the falsely prophetic dreamings of deluding Jogees and Dervises.

"Here then is a field worthy of the Reverend Gentleman's labours. Let him avoid for a time discourses on simple morality, as under the circumstances alluded to they can do little good. Let him therefore endeavour to dispel the mists of superstition and ignorance, by unfolding to our minds the doctrines of the Church of which we are professed members. The articles of Catholic belief would be eagerly listened to by the Catholic illiterate, and as they become familiarized to his mind, his devotion will be more sincere, his confidence in his faith will be rendered firmer, and he will learn patiently to endure the scoffs and abuses which it has become the fashion for the vulgar of every Sect, to direct against *Papery*. He will then acknowledge the truth, antiquity, and triumph of his Church, not from the prejudices of Bigotry, but the all-powerful light of conviction."

On this I may remark that as CATHOLICUS confesses the "charm of divine inspiration will perhaps never be wrought again," he could not expect a Gentleman lately arrived in this country to understand the composition of an audience of Catholic Christians, as if he had been born and educated among them; so as to know precisely *a priori* on what topics it would be most useful to address them. This is a sort of knowledge to be gained only by experience, and by mixing largely with society and becoming acquainted with his hearers, and knowing their manners and customs and modes of thinking. This is one of the great advantages to be expected from an English Preacher, since he can in this language communicate freely with nearly all the most respectable part of the Catholic Community (the exception may apply to a very few European Foreigners), and by studying the languages of this country, he may obtain a key to the hearts of the more humble of his flock. The Portuguese Clergy, on the contrary, must be nearly cut off from any intercourse whatever with those under their spiritual charge, since, as far as I can learn, very few of them make the least pains to acquire any of the languages (English or Native) generally understood or spoken in Calcutta.

February 6, 1823.

A PROTESTANT.

Lines.

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF BURNS'S
BIRTH-DAY, 1823.

For the Calcutta Journal.

The lightning with ethereal fire
Sweeps Pindar's awful sounding wire,
While gods and godlike men inspire
 Its lofty tone;
But Nature gave her sweetest lyre,
 To Burns alone.
Thy raptures, Love; thy mystic away,
Poetic feeling, silent lay;
The deep delighting sympathy
 No language found,
Till Nature's voice in Burns's lay
 The spell unbound.
Now Love may tell his fondest tale,
Or weep unblest in wildest wail;
The mind to mountain, stream, and vale
 Its frenzy pour;
And Nature's children meekly hail
 The daisy-flower.
In distant climes the Scottish train
Live o'er the scenes of youth again,
Forgetting all the Exile's pain
 And foreign shores,
For Burns's magic-working strain
 Their home restores.
Fair Freedom now my pour a song,
That well may to her cause belong,
And while its wild notes roll along
 The battle plain,
The Tyrant's countless slavish throng
 Are rang'd in vain.
What power shall e'er withstand the blow
From swords of men who feel the glow
Of Bannockburn's immortal flow
 Within their veins?
Oh! while it glides let never foe
 Tell us of chains.
Scots, fill to Scotland's glorious Bard,
In him our Country's spirit's heard,
With tears of ecstasy regard
 Our Poet's day,
And still with honors high reward
 Our Burns's lay.

Selma, Jan. 25, 1823.

OSCAR.

Prizes in the Lottery.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

To the best of my recollection the Government advertisement stated that the whole of the Prizes in the present Lottery were floating Prizes, with the exception of the Lac; but as I am not altogether certain and cannot lay my hands on the advertisement, probably some of your readers may take the trouble of obliging me with the information.

My motive for wishing to be made acquainted with the above circumstance is that I understand the Sixty Thousand Rupees Prize was not put into the wheel until Monday the 3d instant, the 6th day of Drawing, which, if the case, may have been the means of my Ticket coming up a blank on the fourth day.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

February 5, 1823.

FAIR PLAY.

The Friend of India.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In an article on the Burning of Widows, in the Eighth Number of the FRIEND OF INDIA, it was asserted that *the existing laws were sufficient for the repression of that enormity*, and consequently that NO PROHIBITORY REGULATION was wanted at the hands of Government. This extraordinary mistake, this grievous error, was pointed out in the JOURNAL of the 24th of September 1822, page 316; and a confident hope was expressed that the writer would, for the sake of candour, for the sake of the great and pious cause be professed to advocate, which might suffer by the mis-information in so essential a point conveyed to his countrymen in England, avail himself of the earliest opportunity of avowing the error into which he had fallen. That avowal might have been made *before* the publication of the next Quarterly FRIEND. However the Ninth FRIEND has appeared without one syllable on the subject, so that it leaves the subject of Widow-burning in the same state of misrepresentation that appears in the preceding number. I leave this conduct to the comment of your readers.

Their rejoicings at the temporal advantages of India in paying few taxes except the rents of all her lands (see JOURNAL p. 400) may also be noticed as a specimen of the optimism these Gentlemen indulge in. In their own province none are more deserving of the highest commendation, nor more capable of vindicating themselves against gainsayers, as is evinced by the First Article in this number, in reply to the strictures of Mr. Bowen; and may probably be shown in a future number in refutation of those of Lieutenant WHITE.

February 3, 1823.

MARITUS.

Road to Garden Reach.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The plan of a Road from Calcutta to Cooly-Bazar, and hence to Kidderpore,—and not a "new Road to Garden Reach," as mentioned in the IMPROVER's letter, which appeared in your *Asiatic Sheet* of this morning—has been agitated for some months: and I had understood, that it was to be constructed entirely at the expence of Government. It was said, that the *New Mint*, for which suitable Machinery was preparing in England, is to be built at Cooly-Bazar, and a Bridge thrown across Tolly's Nullah, to the Southward of the Mint, with a Road, as described by the IMPROVER, intersecting the Esplanade from the Bridge to the Course just opposite to the Hospital Gate of the Fort, and carried Westward from the Bridge to the Gate of the Kidderpore Dock-Yard. Now as this is entirely a Public Work, the whole of its expences may properly be defrayed from the Public Purse: but if the Government pay for constructing the Road only from the Course to the Cooly-Bazar, then the opulent family of the Mullicks, the family of the late Dewau Gocul Ghosal, Baboo Tarrachund Ghose, and others, should come forward, I think, to defray the expence of the remaining part, i. e. of the Road from Tolly's Nullah to the Dock-Yard; since, by it, their lands would be enhanced in value, and not those of the proprietors of Garden Reach. But as the proposed Road would, certainly, shorten the distance between Calcutta and Garden Reach, by nearly two miles; the expence of its construction would, perhaps, be best divided thus:—

The Government, 12-sixteenths, or	Rs. 37,500
The Mullicks, &c. 3-sixteenths, or	9,375
The Proprietors of Garden Reach, 1-sixteenth, or	3,125

Making the estimated amount, 50,000

If the expence be proportioned as above, I shall have no objection to pay my quota of it, as one of the Proprietors of Garden Reach.

February 5, 1823.

NOT RICH.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—525—

Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 23, 1823.

Mr. J. Donnithorne, Salt Agent of Bulloah and Chittagong, and Ex-Office Collector of the former District.

Mr. W. Trower, Third Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 30, 1823.

Mr. Wm. Dorin, a Peisane Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamat Adawlut.

Mr. Wm. Gorton, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. James Armstrong, additional Register of the Zillah Court at Cawnpore.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 30, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract, (Paras. 10 to 15), of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 21st August 1822, be published in General Orders.

Para. "10. We have permitted Captain John Johnson, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service, from the 5th April 1820.

11. Captain James Peckett, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure, for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822-23.

12. We have permitted Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Bows, to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

13. Mr. George Smith has our permission to proceed to your Presidency, to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his Rank will be settled at a future time.

14. Lieutenant Alfred Faithfull, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, a further period of Six Months.

15. Brevet Captain and Lieutenant John Brandon, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, until the departure for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822-23."

Agreeably with Orders recently received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following Regulation is published, for general information:

No Officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any Situation on the General Staff of the Army who shall not have served four Years, three of which in the actual performance of Regimental or Staff duty with a Corps.

An Officer may hold that Situation of Aide-de-Camp after having served one Year with his Regiment, but the period passed in that Situation, except when employed on Field Service, is not to be counted in the Regimental duty as above prescribed.

General Orders of the 20th August 1811 and 18th March 1820 are hereby cancelled.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon George Simms to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Moradabad, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Rutherford, proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

Ensign A. L. Barwell, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under the extreme urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, without pay, on his private affairs.

The leave of absence obtained by Brevet-Captain John Robeson, Adjutant of the Benares Provincial Battalion, on urgent private affairs, as published in General Orders of the 27th September last, has been extended for two Months in the Judicial Department, under date the 23d instant.

Captain Harry Nicholson, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, having performed the duty to which he was nominated in March 1821, viz. to exhibit and explain the new Rocket System, his Appointment for that purpose consequently ceases.

Major L. Wiggins, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, is appointed a Member of the Board of Superintendence for the improvement of the Breed of Cattle, in the rooms of Sargum Sawers, who has proceeded to Europe.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta; January 20, 1823.

The General Court Martial at the Presidency, of which Major-General Dalzell is President, is dissolved.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

1st Bn. 16th Regt. Lieutenant W. Vernon, from 13th Feb. to 13th Nov. to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Bn. 21st Regt. Lieut. H. C. Clarkson, from 10th April to 10th Oct. Ditto ditto.

1st Bn. 6th Regt. Captain S. Riley, from 1st Feb. to 15th May, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head quarters, Calcutta; January 30, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Saunders is directed to proceed to Cuttack, and place himself under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter.

Mr. H. W. J. Wilkinson, Cadet of Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry, at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

1st Bn. 13th Regt. Major G. T. D'Aguilar from 15th Jan. to 15th Feb. in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Head quarters, Calcutta; Jan. 31, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of absence:

4th Lt. Cavalry, Captain C. B. Neild, from 9th Dec. 1822 to 9th April 1823, on Medical Certificate.

2d. Bn. 23d Regt. Captain B. Hoopo, from 5th Feb. to 5th June, to visit the presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 1, 1823.

The following Officers are appointed to do duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, and to proceed with it by water to Dinapore:

Captain S. Houlton, 6th Native Infantry.—Captain S. Riley, 6th Native Infantry.—Lieut. J. T. Lane, 16th Native Infantry.

The above Officers will accordingly report themselves without delay to Lieutenant Colonel Boyd in Fort William.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

Ramghur Battalion,—Aast. Surg. Grahame, from 27th Jan. to 17th April, for the benefit of his health.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; January 27, 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Chas. St. John Fancourt, from Half-pay 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Thomas Loftus, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full-pay of Cavalry, and full pay of Infantry, 30th May, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons.—Veterinary Surgeon Chas. Percivall, from Half-pay 25th Light Dragoons, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice George Gross who exchanges, 4th July, 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.—Captain John Thornton, from Half-pay 78th Regiment, to be Captain, vice William Turner, who exchanges, receiving the difference between a full pay Troop, and a full-pay Company, 27th June, 1822.

Lieut. the Hon'ble John Stuart, from Half-pay 3d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Tristram, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 18th July, 1822.

16th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. A. St. Leger McMahon, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith who exchanges, 26th May, 1822.

1st Foot.—Capt. Mathew Ford, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice, Holme who exchanges, 27th June, 1822.

Capt. John Farmer Gell, from Half-pay 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Wilson who exchanges, 25th July, 1822.

20th Foot.—Capt. Frederick William Frankland, from 2d Foot, to be Captain, vice Power who exchanges, 6th June, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Robt McDermott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Boats, appointed to the 12th Foot, 11th July, 1822.

47th Foot.—Ensign Jas. Rattray Scott, from the 42d Foot, to be Ensign, vice McDonald who exchanges, 11th July, 1822.

50th Foot.—Lieut. G. Bromhead, to be Captain with purchase, vice Rex deceased, 27th June, 1822. This Cancels the exchange between Captains Young, 53d, and Rex, 54th.

Ensign Pryce Clarke to be Lieut. vice Bromhead, 27th June, 1822, Henry Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clarke, 27th June, 1822.

59th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Frederick George Howard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Drummond, appointed to the 1st Foot Guards, 25th July, 1822.

69th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Henry William Blachford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hare, appointed to the 8th Foot, 13 June, 1822.

Thos. Schoolbraid, Gent. late of the 73d Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Stevens, deceased, 11th July, 1822.

89th Foot.—Captain Robt. Nicholls, from half-pay, 25th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Geo. Edward Jones who exchanges, 6th June, 1822.

Head quarters, Calcutta; January 29, 1823.

Lieutenant Berwick of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, has permission to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for Two years from the date of Embarkation.

Head quarters, Calcutta; January 30, 1823.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Thursday the 2d January 1823, Lieutenant John M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge.

For conduct, scandalous and infamous, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

1st. In having on or about the 8th of June last, when permitted to proceed to London after the Embarkation of the 5 Companies on Board the Hon'ble the East India Company's Ship WARREN HASTINGS, returned in a state of Intoxication.

2d. For having used or misapplied Money entrusted to his care during his absence from the WARREN HASTINGS.

3d. In conducting himself in a gross and insulting manner to Lieutenant Mackrell, 44th Regiment, on or about the 21st July last, in calling that officer "a damned Hypochondriac Son of a Bitch and a damned pusillanimous Scoundrel."

4th. In having violated his Word and Honor in being Drunk on or about the 17th of August last, when he had pledged himself to the Officers of the 44th Regiment on Board the WARREN HASTINGS, that if his apology to Lieutenant Mackrell was accepted, that he would not again be Drunk, and for behaving on that Evening in a gross and insulting manner to Mr. Diamond, Surgeon of the WARREN HASTINGS, in calling him a damned Coward.

5th. In being Drunk on or about the 26th September last, and in making use of insulting and improper expressions to Mr. Isaacks, 4th Officer on Board the WARREN HASTINGS, such as telling that Officer "it was a damned lie, and that if he had him out he would give him a good flogging."

6th. In having during the Voyage, associated with the Steward of the Captain of the Hon'ble the East India Company's Ship WARREN HASTINGS, but more particularly on or about the 28th and 30th of September last, and for having got Intoxicated in his, the Steward's Company.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON, Col. and Lieut.-Col. 44th Regt.

Fort William, December 27, 1822.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following divisions:

Finding. That the Prisoner Lieutenant John M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, is Not Guilty of the first specification of the Charge laid against him.

On the second specification the Court find that Lieutenant Wood did make use of certain Money, but without any bad intention.

On the third specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of having made use of opprobrious Language to Lieutenant Mackrell at the time said, but consider him to have sufficiently atoned for the offence by the reprimand which he received from and by the Apology which he made under the direction of his Commanding Officer, in the presence of all the Officers of the 44th Regiment on Board the WARREN HASTINGS.

On the fourth specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the first part, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous." They find him Guilty also of the second part, for which however they consider him to have sufficiently atoned by his apology to Doctor Diamond on the following Morning.

On the fifth specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the first part, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous." They also find him Guilty of using unbecoming expressions to Mr. Isaacks, 4th Officer of the WARREN HASTINGS, under circumstances of extreme provocation.

On the sixth specification the Court find Lieutenant Wood Honorably Acquitted.

Sentence.—The Court having acquitted the Prisoner Lieutenant J. M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot of certain parts of the specifications of the Charge laid against him, and having found him Guilty of other certain parts, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous," as stated in their Finding, which being in Breach of the Articles of War, do Sentence him to lose Out Year's Rank in the Army and Regiment.

Confirmed, (Signed) EDWARD PAGET, Genl. Commander in Chief.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief confirms, though he regrets that he can not entirely Approve the Finding and Sentence of the Court, neither is he of Opinion that the Proceedings themselves are altogether unexceptionable.

Lieutenant Wood's Conduct toward's Lieutenant Mackrell was pardoned and overlooked Conditionally, and the breach of that condition on his part rendered him in every way liable to the consequence to which he had subjected himself by the original offence.

The refusal of the Court to allow Lieutenant Wood to call Evidence to establish the Character and tone of the Society in which he was immediately living, is objectionable in as much as though it would not justify a departure from the Rules of good manners on his part, the proof of it might have gone greatly to palliate it.

The Court was no doubt influenced in the lenity of the Sentence, by a conviction of this very point, which they denied the Prisoner the chance of proving by Evidence, and the Commander in Chief grounds his own justification in Confirming the Sentence of the Court in its present lenient form on a fact which he notices with the greatest pain, of a Field Officer having so far forgotten himself for a moment, as to have waited at a late hour of the night the unreasonable exhibition of an amusement which however innocent when accompanied by the proprieties of time and place, indisputably led to the Fracas which shortly afterwards took place in the Great Cabin of the Ship.

The procedure of the Court in forwarding a Document which they declined recording on the body of their Proceedings, appears to be altogether irregular. The reference itself is in His Excellency's opinion entirely unimportant, and exclusive of the many general grounds of exception which may be urged against such a measure, no plea of necessity is adduced for a departure from the simple and regular mode of proceeding by which all representations will readily reach Head-Quarters.

Although Colonel Morrison has in the judgment of the Court failed to establish the facts to the extent which he had grounds to suppose he should be able to do, the Commander in Chief cannot sufficiently extol the high sense of Honor, and of Moral principle, and the tender regard for the Character of the Corps under his Command, which influenced him to undertake the arduous and painful Duty of a Prosecutor.

Lieutenant Wood to be released from Arrest, and to return to his Duty.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; January 31, 1823.

The Commander in Chief calls the particular attention of Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments in India to, and enjoins the strictest compliance with the instructions contained in the Right Hon'ble the Secretary at War's Circular Letter, dated War Office Department of Accounts, 6th July 1822, transmitting Copy of the 34 Article of the 19th Section of the Articles of War now in force, which prescribes the Course to be pursued with respect to the effects of Officers and men dying in India.

Commanding Officers who may not have received the Circular above referred to, are immediately to signify the same to Head-Quarters, in order to their being supplied with Copies thereof from the Adjutant General's Office.

The declaration required from Officers applying for Leave to return to England by General Orders No. 2652 of the 23d August last, is to be forwarded to the Adjutant General: His Majesty's Forces in India in triplicate, the original as heretofore directed is to be written at the bottom of the Application, and the Duplicate, and Triplicate on separate Sheets of Paper, in order to their being handed over to His Excellency The Commander in Chief's Military Secretary for transmission to His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Office.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 1, 1823.

Captain Shelton of the 44th Regt. has permission to proceed to Prince of Wales's Island for the recovery of his Health, with Leave of Absence for Six Months from the 1st instant.

Ensign McDermott of the 20th Foot has leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for one Year from the date of his Embarkation.

The Leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieut. Hanna, 67th Regiment, to return to Europe for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two Years from the date of his Embarkation, is Confirmed.

Captain Smith, Lieut. Maxwell, and Cornet Ahmsty, 11th Drags. have permission to visit the Hills on their Private Affairs, and to be absent, the former from the 20th March to the 26th May, and the two latter from the 24th March to the 24th September next.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.—Lieut. Kenneth McKenzie to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice G. Rawlins, deceased 17th Jan. 1823.

Ensign Arthur Ormsby to be Lieutenant, vice McKenzie promoted.

Head quarters, Calcutta; February 2, 1823.

Upon the approaching Embarkation at Bombay of the 24th Regiment of Foot for England, His Excellency the Commander in Chief performs a gratifying duty, in recording the high opinion entertained of the Conduct and Character of that distinguished Corps, during its Services in India.

The well earned reputation which attended the 24th Regiment from England, it is pleasing to His Excellency to learn, has been preserved with credit throughout its career in this Country.

This Order the Commander in Chief will not fail to submit to the gracious notice of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Selections.

Madras, January 23, 1823.—The Ship EDWARD STRETTILL, Captain Allport from the Pilot the 20th of December, arrived in the Road yesterday.)

The Ship **CHINA**, Captain Pridham, sailed for Penang and Calcutta on Tuesday evening. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mr. Toosey.

The Cutter **POWERBUT**, Captain Esten, arrived on Tuesday from Coringa. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Bronnikam, Mr. Meyer, Country Service, Mr. Smith, ditto; T. Webster, Steward of the **MAUV** free trader, and James Davies, seaman.

The **MORRA** is expected to sail on Wednesday next—her Packets it will have been seen by our Tuesday's Supplement are advertised to be closed on that day at 5 P. M.

Private Letters which have reached the Presidency state, that the Ship **FLORENTIA** which sailed from Madras towards the end of March, reached St. Helena on the 23th of July, having been only three days in Port at the Isle of France since they left these Roads! The **GEORGE HORN** which sailed from Bombay on the 17th of May, and was reported to have been lost, reached St. Helena on the 7th August, where she found the **GANGES**, **HYPATION** and **TOBAGO**—they had experienced dreadful gales off the Cape—the **GANGES** had lost 13 men by small pox, and had several laid up with scurvy. The Captain (Chivers) died on the 8th of August. The **GANGES** left St. Helena refitted and with renewed spirits on the 21st of August.

The Honourable Sir William Frankling paid visit of Ceremony to His Highness The Nabob on Monday forenoon; and was received at Chapank under the customary honors.

Supreme Court.—The Grand Jury found Bills against all the Prisoners named in the Calendar, a copy of which we have in the Supplement of the 14th instant, and having completed the whole of their important duty, on Thursday last, were discharged with thanks from the Bench. Some few of the Cases, although the crimes charged are considered by the law of a minor description, have required a great length of investigation, particularly that of the Soldier's Will, which occupied the attention of the Court two whole days—and as it may be of public use, we shall shortly advert to this case.

The man whose Will was made, was in the Hospital at Masulipatam and in great danger; he was known to have property, and was pressed to make his Will; he desired the Hospital Serjeant, one of the Prisoners, to draw out his Will, clearly intending that his father should have his property; the Serjeant proceeded to his own room for the purpose, and returned in a very short time with a Will made out, the Prisoners, and others brought forward as witnesses, being present—this was read to the man, by another of the Prisoners, and according to a part of the evidence for the prosecution, in a manner to keep the dying man under the impression, that the property was left to his father—he signed the Will, which was witnessed by the Serjeant, and the Prisoner who read it—it was afterwards taken to the Hospital Surgeon, by the Serjeant, the former enquiring if it was all right, and being answered it was, counter-signed it—it was counter-signed as usual also by one of the Officers of the Regiment.—The man died the same day, but instead of his property having been bequeathed to his father, the Will stated it to have been left to the third Prisoner, who is a friend of the deceased. The defence set up was, that it was true the deceased had in the first instance intended that the property he had, should be left to his father, but that he had again sent for the Serjeant shortly after he had signed the Will, and said that he owed money in the Regiment, and it was also so uncertain

whether what he had would ever reach his father, that he was determined to leave it to his friend Burke, the third Prisoner—it was pretended that a blank had been originally left in the Will, that the man was aware of this, and desired if it had not been filled up with his father's name, that Burke's might be inserted—It appeared to be considered evident that no blank had been left, and that the whole of the Will had been written at one time. The property however was delivered to Burke; who was subsequently obliged to give up its full value—His Lordship, The Chief Justice, while summing up, with a view to caution those who might be obliged from their situations to affix their signatures to Wills, took occasion to observe upon the danger Gentlemen exposed themselves to, in affixing their names to so important a document as a Will, without being assured by the person making it, that it was really what it purported to be—it gave a paper of this sort, a stamp and value to which it might not be entitled, and at the same time exposed those who might have signed their names, to a prosecution from the legal heirs in Europe, in cases where the property had been made over to those not entitled to it. The Jury remained out some time, but brought in a verdict of Guilty against all the Prisoners for a conspiracy to defraud the father of the deceased one Phillip Donnelly by means of a false and fabricated Will of the deceased, considering the Serjeant however as the most guilty of the three. The Honorable the Chief Justice observed, that the Judges were determined to have the address of the father of the deceased discovered if possible, and that the property intended for him by his Son should be remitted to him. The Prisoners were sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Gaol of Madras, and to pay a fine, amounting to the sum they had been convicted of attempting to obtain by means of the Will.

All the Prisoners in the Calendar were convicted, and were brought up to receive Sentence on Tuesday—which was passed by His Lordship the Chief Justice.

The Performance on Tuesday Evening at the Pantheon is considered to have been the best which has been got up by the Mount Actors: It attracted a full house, and the approbation of the audience was repeatedly testified during its progress.

The Races commence on Monday—the following additional Sport has been announced by the Committee.

Sixth Day—Friday, January 7, 1823.—The Hyderabad Turf Plate of 1000 Rupees, with 100 Rupees Subscription, free for all Arab Horses. On three Mile Heat, carrying 8 stone.

Same Day.—A Purse by the Madras Turf of 1,200 Rupees, with 100 Rupees Subscription, free for all Arab Horses—one and a half mile heats, carrying 8st. 10lb.—Race stand, Jan. 20, 1823.

Irish Subscription.—We have great satisfaction in continuing the List of Madras Subscribers—The amount now exceeds a LAC!!—*Madras Government Gazette.*

Blockade of Sinkawan in the Island of Borneo by the Dutch.—By accounts received by the last arrival from Singapore, we understand, that letters were addressed to the Residents at the settlements to the East ward, in the month of October last, by the Dutch Commissioner at Borneo, declaring the Port of Sinkawan to be in a state of blockadet and forbidding the resort of British trading vessels to it.

As the name of this Port is not very familiar to our Readers, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of giving publicity to the following facts relating to it:—Sinkawan is situated about 30 miles to the South of Sambass, 2 or 3 miles up a small river. It is the Port which leads to that part of Borneo, where the great Chinese population employed in the gold mines, said to amount to 60,000 men, is settled. It is a place far more important than either Pontianak or Sambass, being the principal mart for gold and the best market for the sale of opium, and Bengai piece goods on the coast. The name of the place where the gold is produced is Montradak, and that which is found there is said superior to any other found either in Sumatra or Borneo. The quantity produced by a mine, wrought by 200 labourers in 34 days, amounts to 320 baug-kals or 666½ oz. troy at the highest produce and 243 oz. at the lowest. The annual amount of the gold of Montradak is 88,362 oz. which at the rate of 4l. 5s. per oz. amounts to 3,338,118 Rupees of value, and the Chinese who work the mines are said to send to China nearly 23,000 oz. yearly. The gold is found in proportion of 1,303 parts dress in 100, leaving 8,795 of pure metal, and is said to be 2,018 carats fine.—The Chinese who are settled here, are governed by authorities of their own appointment, and are only nominally dependent upon Pontianak or Sambass.—About three years ago, the Dutch attempted to bring these people under their authority, upon which a quarrel took place and the Chinese made an attack upon the Dutch lines at Pontianak. This affair was afterwards settled, but we believe the Dutch again have made an attempt to bring these people under their power, which being resisted, has caused the present disagreement and blockade of the Port to every description of vessels, European as well as Native.—*Mercury.*

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 14	York	British	J. Talbot	London	Aug. 18
14	Horatio	British	J. M. Bredwell	Penang	Dec. 31
15	Goleonda	British	J. L. Edwards	Calcutta	Jan. 9
18	Moirs	British	Hornblow	Calcutta	Jan. 9

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 11	Sullemany	British	R. S. Carter	China	Nov. 23
11	King Geo.	IV	S. W. Clark	Calcutta	Dec. 12
15	Ariel	British	J. Mathys	Columbo	Dec. 20
16	Columbia	British	J. Chapman	Calcutta	Dec. 5

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 15	Astell	British	T. W. Aldham	London
16	Mary	British	J. G. Lear	Columbo

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 12	Upton Castle	British	J. Pedler	England
12	Barkworth	British	T. Green	London
13	La Henry	French	Plassiard	Mahs
13	Sylph	British	G. Middleton	Malabar Coast
14	Bombay	British	H. Humphreys	Calcutta
14	Six Sisters	British	Coonjee Ryan	Beypoor

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM.

Kedgerie.—TRAVANCORE, proceeded down.—ST. ANTONIO, (Brig), outward-bound, remains.—FRANKLIN, (F.), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, and MARCHIONESS OF ELY.

Saugor.—PROVIDENCE, below Saugor, outward-bound, remains.—ROZALIA, (P.), and FAHERBANY, outward-bound, remain.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain R. Tickell, Engineers, from Delhi. Captain Lloyd, Resident's Escort, Nagpore, from the Upper Provinces. Captain H. Nicholson, 1st Bt. 11th N. I. from Madras. Captain M. Thomas, Fort Adjutant, from Allahabad. Lieutenant J. Bunyon, 1st Bt. 12th N. I. from Meerutt. Lieutenant G. H. Edwards, 1st Bt. 7th N. I. from Cuttack. Lieutenant J. Hadaway, 2d Bt. 24th N. I. from Rohilcund. Lieutenant J. W. H. Turner, 2d Bt. 30th N. I. from Bhopalpoore. Lieutenant J. C. Lambie, 2d Light Cavalry, from Keitah. Surgeon Henderson, Madras Establishment, from Madras. Surgeon J. Shuter, Naturalist to the Company, from Madras. Ensign James Molony, 1st Bt. 28th N. I. from Cuttack.

Departures.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Baldock, 1st Bt. 29th N. I. to Benares. Lieutenant-Colonel Morison, Commissary General, Madras Establishment, to Madras. Major I. F. Dundas, of Artillery, for Europe. Major I. Alexander, 2d Bt. 19th N. I. to Mirzapore. Captain A. Cock, 6th Light Cavalry, to Mhow. Captain R. W. Baldock, Brigade Major, to Benares. Captain F. Buckley, 2d Bt. 18th N. I. to Saugor. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. B. Williams, 1st Bt. 21st N. I. to Nagpore. Lieutenant W. I. Farley, 2d Bt. 23d N. I. to Dinapore. Lieutenant P. Middleton, 1st Bt. 22d N. I. to Kurnaul. Lieutenant George Warren, European Regiment, to Madras. Surgeon G. Webb, 1st Bt. 21st N. I. to Nagpore.

Births.

On the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. R. WALL, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a Son.

At Sealdia, on the 5th instant, Mrs. ROBERT FLEMING, of a Son.

At Penang, on the 30th of December last, the Lady of the Rev. R. S. HUTCHINGS, A. M. of a Daughter.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleon,.....	per maund	14 0	14 8
Catchonra,.....		12 0	13 8
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....		2 3	2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....		2 4	2 8
Ditto, 2d,.....		1 12	1 14
Moongy, 1st,.....		1 7	1 8
Ditto, 2d,.....		1 6	1 7
Ballum, 1st,.....		1 7	1 8
Wheat, Dooda,.....		1 1	1 2
Gram, Patna,.....		1 3	1 5
Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....		1 6	1 7
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,.....		290 0	293 0
Ordinary ditto,.....		280 0	285 0
Doll blue,.....		260 0	270 0
Inferior purple and violet,.....		240 0	250 0
Strong copper,.....		275 0	283 0
Ordinary ditto,.....		230 0	240 0
Onde, fine,.....		250 0	260 0
Ditto, ordinary,.....		200 0	220 0
Saltpetre, Culmee, 1st sort,.....		5 8	5 10
2d sort,.....		5 0	5 4
3d sort,.....		4 0	4 8

Indigo.—The market has not been lively this week, but holders keep firm at our quotations—extensive shipments are going on both for England and Foreign Europe.

Cotton.—Still continues dull—at Mirzapore, 27th January, Banda was stated at 16-12, and Cutchoura at 16-2 per local maund—at Jeagunge, 1st February, old Banda was quoted at 15 to 15-4, and Cutchoura at 11-12 to 12—sales during the week 2000 maunds, all for country consumption—stock 26,500 maunds.

Piece Goods.—The market continues very heavy, and Cotton Goods generally have given way a little since our last.

Opium.—At the Exchange sale of the 1st instant, 45 chests were brought forward, which went off at 3180 to 3220 per chest, average 3194-7.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—Are dull, and rather on the decline—a heavy stock in the market.

Grain.—Was in fair demand during the week—Ballum Rice has advanced about one anna per maund, since our last—and Dooda wheat has fallen a little.

Metals.—Copper, sheathing and heavy sheet have suffered a decline since our last—Iron, sales to a considerable extent have been effected, both in English and Swedish, during the week, at our quotations—Steel continues steady—Lead, pig, looking up; sheet, in limited demand, and rather looking down—Tin Plates, on the advance.

Europe Goods.—White Piece Goods, generally on the advance, and in increased demand—Woollens, rather on the decline.

Freight to London.—May be rated at £3 10 to £6 per Ton.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,.....Rs.	23 0	25 4
Unremittable ditto,.....	14 0	13 10
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1823,.....}	25 0	24 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1822,....	25 0	24 8
Bank Shares,.....	6200 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	206 0	203 8

Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent. Government Bills, Discount,..... at 3-8 per cent. Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.

Deaths.

On the 6th instant, Mr. ROBERT GIBSON, of the Firm of ROBERT GIBSON and Co. Constollah, aged 65 years.

On the 2d instant, CAROLINE HENRIETTA, infant Daughter of Mr. M. PORTNER, aged 6 months and 7 days.

Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, in the letter signed "ANGUS," page 400, column 2, in the 2d paragraph, line 4 from the bottom, for page 15, read paragraph 15.